JUNE, 1792.] [NUMBER 3236.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1792.

PROPOSALS

For printing by ſubſcription, a New Work, to be entituled, The Young Mill-Wrights and Millers Guide *In four parts—by* OLIVER EVANS.

PART I.

Of Mechanics and Hydraulics.

Chap. 1. Of gravity and elaſticity, as the foundation of all mechanics.

2. Of motion and its general laws.

3. Of the momentum, or force of bodies in motion.

4. Of the motion of falling bodies.

5. Of the motion of bodies deſcending on inclined planes, and curved ſurfaces.

6. Of the motion of projectiles.

7. Of the circular motion and central forces.

8. Of the centre of magnitude, motion and gravity.

9. Of the different mechanical powers.

10. Of Friction

11. Of the greateſt effect poſſible of any machine.

12. Of hydraulics, ſhewing the laws of ſpouting fluids, their weights, velocity and powers, under different heads.

Mechanics and Hydraulics will be treated on only ſo far as is neceſſary for the better underſtanding of the principles and powers of water mills.

PART II.

The young Mill Wright's Guide------To contain,

Chap. 1. Rules and directions for computing the power of the mill on the mill ſtone, from any given power of the water on the water wheel: and the velocity of the ſtone from any given velocity of the water wheel.

2. Rules for finding the velocity of the water under any given head, and its power for any ſize of gate, with a table calculated for the ſame, from 1 to 25 feet.

3. Rules for proportioning the motion of the water-wheel to ſuit the velocity of the water, and the motion and ſize of the ſtone to ſuit the power of the water, ſo as to do the greateſt work poſſible with ſaid power.---With tables ready calculated, ſhewing the ſize of the water-wheel, and number of cogs and rounds in each wheel, to give the right motion to ſuit the ſize of the mill-ſtone and velocity of the water, under different heads---in both double and ſingle geered mills.

4. Rules and directions for calculating the motion of wheels, and the number of cogs to be put in the wheels, to produce any motion required.

5. Rules for finding the diameter of the pitchcircle, to ſuit any number of cogs, either with the compaſſes only, or by figures, with a table ready calculated to ſuit any number of cogs from 6 to 72.

6. Of ſtriking the water on the wheel, ſo as to have the greateſt force.

7. Of the wearing of cogs, with directions for making cog-wheels to laſt much longer than they commonly do.

8. Of gudgeons, ſhewing the cauſe of their getting looſe, and remedies therefor, with approved methods of faſtening them in heavy ſhafts.

9. Directions for giving the cogs the right pitch to geer into one another, ſo as to run ſmooth and eaſy.

10. Of the moſt advantageous conſtruction of mills, of one, two, three, or four pair of ſtones.

11. A deſcription of a merchant flour mill in perfection, on the moſt improved plan.

PART III.

The Young Miller's Guide-----To contain,

Chap. 1. Obſervations on the principles of grinding, with directions for laying out the furrows in the ſtones, with a right inclination or draught to ſuit the ſize and velocity of the mill-ſtone, ſo as to let no flour eſcape until well ground.

2. Directions for picking, facing, hanging and ſharpening the ſtones, and for grinding to the right fineneſs, ſo as to clean the bran well, and make but little middlings, &c.

3. Of grinding garlicky wheat, and dreſſing ſtones to ſuit the garlick.

4. Of grinding over the middlings, ſtuff, ſhorts, &c. if neceſſary, to make the beſt profit of them.

5. Of the quality of mill-ſtones, to ſuit the quality of the wheat.

6. Of boulting-reels, boulting-cloths, and directions for boulting and inſpecting flour,

7. General directions for keeping the mills, and the buſineſs therein, in good order---The duty of the miller.

PART, IV--------*To contain,*

The whole of Oliver Evans's patent improvements on the art of manufacturing grain into flour---Shewing them fully applied to both merchant and griſt mills, with full directions for building and uſing the whole thereof---This work will require to be illuſtrated with about 50 or 60 figures, which will be neatly engraved. The whole to be printed on good paper, and neatly bound.---The price cannot yet be aſcertained, but ſhall not exceed one dollar and a half to ſubſcribers, but lower if it can be afforded. Subſcribers for twelve copies to have one gratis, and the uſual allowance to Bookſellers---When three hundred copies are ſubſcribed for, the work will be put to the preſe,

This work, if encouraged, may be the means of ſaving much loſt labour in building, and expence in manufacturing; and may open the way for bringing the art of building mills, and manufacturing flour, to great perfection. And as the author will be aſſiſted by ſeveral ingenious millers and mill-wrights, and perſons ſkilled in the different ſciences, applicable to the work, he flatters himſelf, that he will be enabled to offer much uſeful matter on this ſubject, which has hitherto been treated only theoretically.

Subſcriptions will be taken in by moſt of the principal bookſellers and flour factors in the United States; therefore, any Miller inclining to encourage this work, may ſend his name to his flour factor, and the book will be lodged there for him, when compleated.

May 26, 1792. 2w

SAMUEL HOWELL,

No. 54, *Cheſnut-ſtreet,*

HAS juſt imported in the Sampſon, from China, and now landing, freſh Bohea, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin, and Souchong Teas, and Nankeens, which he will ſell on low terms, for caſh, or ſhort credit.

May 29, 1792.

THE co-partnerſhip between JAMES TYBOUT and RICHARD HUNT being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid firm are deſired to furniſh their accounts forthwith to Richard Hunt; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid co-partnerſhip are deſired to pay the ſame to the ſaid Richard Hunt, Fourth ſtreet, No. 28.

N. B. It is requeſted that thoſe indebted to the above firm, will make payment by the firſt day of June next. May 15, 1792.

MADRAS, December 29, 1791.

The Cyngaleſe, whoſe depredations were mentioned in a former Courier, are now preparing for a grand attack on the poſſeſſions of the Dutch, on the Iſland of Ceylon, in which it is to be hoped they will not ſucceed,—but meet with the chaſtiſement their perfidy ſo amply merits.

We are happy to learn, by the lateſt accounts from the ſouthward, that the enemy has returned from thence, and that there is not a ſingle looty on this ſide of the Ghauts.—Every thing is reſtored to its former tranquility, and a party of our troops have again occupied the poſt of Coimbatore.

CAPTURE OF SEVERN DROUG.

In a former paper we anticipated the fall of this important fortreſs—we have now the pleaſure to ſpeak of the fact, as a certainty—The grateful intelligence was yeſterday received by government, and announced to the public, under a diſcharge of twenty-one guns.

On the 17th inſtant, two batteries, one conſiſting of four eighteen, and the other of four twelve pounders, opened on the fort, and during the firing of three days, the defences were almoſt demoliſhed and a breach was made in the curtain: however, it was judged neceſſary to extend our approaches, and on the 19th a third battery was erected within two hundred yards of the walls—this opened on the next morning, and produced the deſired effects.

On the 21ſt Lord Cornwallis, accompanied by General Meadows, went down to the batteries, and there determined on an immediate aſſault, which was accordingly carried into execution in the following order;

The light infantry of his Majeſty's 76th, leading the ſtorm, were covered by the grenadiers of the 2d regiment in the centre, and the grenadiers of the 76th in the rear, under the command of Capt. Gage, with orders, on entering the breach, to ruſh forward on the left, and, if poſſible, gain the ſummit of the mountains, whilſt the Hon. Captain Lindſay, with the grenadiers of the 71ſt and 72d regiments, was, on entering the breach, to attend the accompliſhment of the ſame purpoſe to the right, where Captain Robertſon, of his Majeſty's 71ſt regiment, with two companies, his own and the light infantry of the 72d regiment, alſo led an attack, as did the Hon. Captain Monſon, of his Majeſty's 52d regiment, with his own light infantry company.

In the mean time, Col. Baird and Major Petrie, were ordered to take up different poſitions round the mountain; at once to prevent the garriſon from making their eſcape, and draw off their attention from the grand object.

The ſtorm commenced about 10 o'clock in the morning—Our troops daſhed on with firmneſs and intrepidity not to be reſiſted—and in the ſhort ſpace of one hour and five minutes, gallantly carried the whole of the enemy's works, without the loſs of a man.

The garriſon appeared bewildered in aſtoniſhment, and the only reſiſtance they made, was at the attack led by Captain Monſon, who forced two gates, killed a number of thoſe who defended them, and made a Killedar, and ſome others, priſoners.

The conduct of the brave troops, who thus nobly acquired additional honours in this glorious enterprize, tranſcends all praiſe; and the excellency of the plan under which they acted may beſt be conceived by the ſucceſs by which it was carried into execution.

Severn Droug is about twelve miles to the weſtward of Bangalore:—it is a mountain of conſiderable magnitude, and is ſaid to be upwards of a mile in perpendicular height—two thirds of it is impregnable, and the only part where acceſs is poſſible is interrupted by deep chaſms, that form a ſuperior kind of natural ditch—the lower part of the mountain is defended by a fort, or rather a chain of fortifications, running over detached rocks, and the ſummit is crowned with a work which a few determined men might in great ſafety maintain againſt an army.

The garriſon, at firſt, wrapped up in the ſecurity which their ſituation inſpired, conceived it impoſſible that any troops in the world could poſſeſs themſelves of a place, where nature and art had united their utmoſt powers to baffle every attack that might be made on it, and bid defiance to every human effort to reduce it: ſo that during the ſiege they did not uſe much exertion in endeavours to obſtruct our operation; but when they ſaw our troops in the act of ſtorming, ſurmounting, with determined fortitude, the many obſtacles they had to encounter, when they ſaw the flower of the britiſh troops amongſt their works! They then perceived, that to ſuch men, even the combination of art and nature was of no avail, a panic inſtantly ſeized them, and they fled from one ſtrong hold to another, until they could fly no further, until the whole of their troops were in our poſſeſſion, and they were compelled of neceſſity to ſubmit to their conquerors!!!

The capture of Severn Droug, is of the utmoſt conſequence, taking it either in a local or political point of view: under the former, it ſecures protection to fifty thouſand Brengaries, who will now be enabled to bring in their ſupplies to the army free from apprehenſion—and under the latter, it cannot fail of making a very deep impreſſion on the minds of Tippoo's troops, who will learn from it this leſſon,—that Britiſh troops riſe ſuperior to every difficulty, that no ſituation however ſtrong is capable of reſiſting their proweſs, and that where they attack they ſurely conquer.

Captain Beatſon is ordered by his Lordſhip to examine the roads and woods to the right and left of the general route to Seringapatam: he marched with a party for that purpoſe on the 1ſt inſtant.

The Invalids of his Majeſty's 14th and 15th electoral regiments, under the command of Lieut. G. Bruel, arrived at the preſidency on the 31ſt ultimo from Arnee.

It is no leſs ſatisfactory than ſurpriſing, that notwithſtanding the many unpleaſant circumſtances which have lately occurred in the French Government in Europe, and even in the ſubordinate ſettlements in India, that the moderate and judicious conduct of the governor and principal inhabitants of Pondicherry have enſured to that ſettlement a tranquility ſcarcely to be expected.---The military and the tribunals of juſtice, have not yet been ſubject to alteration, as the immediate inſtructions of the National Aſſembly, upon any new arrangements in thoſe departments, are poſitively neceſſary.

But changes in the police have taken place, with the general conſent of the citizens; it may therefore be juſtly preſumed for their general benefit: And travellers (the greater number are aſſuredly our countrymen) partake of the advantage; it may be ſaid with great propriety that they are treated with a civility which reflects additional honour upon the character of a gentleman whoſe ſituation affords him an opportunity of ſetting the liberal example.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SEVERN DROUG.

The firing of three guns was the ſignal for the ſtorm, whilſt the band with infinite effect, played "Britons "ſtrike home."

Climbing from rock to rock, and paſſing the deep ravines of the mountain, the party reached the ſummit; the enemy fled with terror and ſurpriſe at the gallant efforts they ſaw, after firing a few muſkets, and throwing a ſmall quantity of rockets, which did no execution.

Captain Monſon carried the works to the right, with much gallantry. He was ſent merely to ſcour the wall and works and prevent an infilading fire, but ſeeing the confuſion of the enemy, he cloſely purſued them, entering five different gates immediately on their heels, a ſtand was made at the laſt, where a Killedar, and two or three hundred of the enemy, were killed.

Lord Cornwallis was a ſpectator of the whole; his orders explain his ſentiments, and his warm approbation of the ſpirited conduct of the troops.

A thick jungle ſurrounding the rock, covered the ſtorming party till at the foot of the breach. The ſummit of the mountains is enveloped in miſt and clouds, which the eye of the ſpectator from beneath, can ſcarcely trace.

G. A. O. 22d December.

"Lord Cornwallis thinks himſelf fortunate almoſt beyond example, in having acquired by aſſault a fortreſs of ſo much ſtrength and reputation, and of ſuch ineſtimable value to the public intereſt, as Severn Droug; without having to regret the loſs of a ſingle ſoldier on the occaſion. He can only attribute the puſilanimity of the enemy, yeſterday, to their aſtoniſhment at ſeeing the good order, and determined countenance, with which the troops who were employed in the aſſault, entered the breach, and aſcended the precipices, that have hitherto been conſidered in this country, as inacceſſible. But although the reſiſtance was ſo contemptible, he is not the leſs ſenſible, that the behaviour of the grenadiers and light infantry of the 52d, 71ſt, 72d and 76th regiments, who led the aſſault, and who muſt have made the deciſive impreſſions upon the minds of the enemy, reflects the moſt diſtinguiſhed honour upon their diſcipline and valor.

"The vigor and alacrity, which was ſhewn by the officers and men of Lieut. Col. Stuart's detachment, in ſupporting the labours and fatigues of the ſiege, entitle them to the higheſt commendation. And his Lordſhip deſires that Lieut. Col. Stuart will accept of his warmeſt acknowledgments for the zeal and judgment which he manifeſted, both in directing the efforts of the troops under his command, during the ſiege, and in making arrangements for the aſſault.

"His Lordſhip alſo returns his beſt thanks to Lieut. Col. Roſs, chief engineer, for the judicious choice which he made, in ſelecting proper ſituations for the batteries, and for the great attention which he paid to the other duties of his ſtation; and to Lieut. Col. Neſbitt for the able and officer-like manner in which he conducted the troops to the aſſault; and the greateſt praiſe is due to Major Montague, for his laborious and ſucceſsful exertion to overcome the infinite difficulties that occurred in placing the guns in the batteries, and for his profeſſional ſkill in directing their fire."

January 5.

CAPTURE OF RAMGHURRY AND SHERIAHGHURRY.

The ſucceſs attendant on our arms is rapid and aſtoniſhing! and one important event is ſcarcely announced, before another preſents itſelf—in our laſt Courier, we gave an account of the fall of Severn Droug, and ſince that period ſeveral other forts have ſwelled the liſts of our conqueſts—In the foremoſt of which ſtand Sheriahghurry, and Ramghurry, captured by Capt. Welſh on the 22d ult. In the latter of theſe important poſts were found a great quantity of grain and ſtores, twelve Engliſh guns remarkably excellent, and a machine for boring muſket barrels, ſomething ſimilar to that which is deſcribed in a former courier, when we had the pleaſure of preſenting to our readers the particulars relative to the reduction of Bangalore.

Ramghurry is a very ſtrong, and newly built fort, and capable of holding out againſt an army. On appearing before it Captain Welſh ſummoned the garriſon; but the Killedar refuſed to ſurrender: however he had ſcarcely time left him to reflect on the conſequences ere he ſaw the Pettah carried by aſſault: he then thought it a folly to make any further reſiſtance, and therefore ſurrendered immediately.

In the aſſault, ſo judiciouſly was the meaſure purſued, that only one man, a ſepoy, was wounded, although the enemy made, for the moment, a tolerable defence.

CAMP AT MAGGERI.

G. O. 27th December, 1791.

Lord Cornwallis has been highly ſatisfied with the report that Captain Welſh, of the Bengal infantry has made of the reduction of the important forts of Ramghurry and Sheriahghurry, by the detachment under his command.

The detachment was ſent before theſe forts on the 22d inſtant, without being provided with any means to reduce them by force, but with the expectation that the garriſon would be found ſo much intimidated by the fall of Severn Droug on the preceding day, as to be diſpoſed to ſurrender, and his Lordſhip is ſenſible that the complete ſucceſs of the plan, is principally to be attributed to Captain Welſh's judicious conduct, for which he deſires that he will accept of his beſt acknowledgments.

Capture of Outre Droug.

On the fall of Severn Droug, Col. Stuart was detached againſt Outre Droug, and on the 22d ult. he ſummoned the place to ſurrender, giving the Killedar two hours to conſider his ſituation, and deliver his anſwer. The time expired, and no anſwer was given,---a detachment, conſiſting of four companies of Europeans, and two battalions of Seapoys, under the command of Captain Richard Scott, of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, was then ordered to ſtorm the Pettah, which they did with equal ſpirit and ſucceſs.

A parly was now requeſted by the Killedar, and acceded to by Captain Scott; but it was ſoon diſcovered, that he meant no more than to favor ſome dark deſign, as the garriſon were ſeen to bring in two guns to bear on our party, and preparing to tranſport three others to the ſame ſpot.

This circumſtance, ſo contrary to the rules of war, convinced Captain Scott that there was no intention of giving up the fort, and that he had not a moment to looſe; the conference therefore broke off, and an eſcalade was immediately ordered; and the fort was bravely carried in a few minutes: fifty of the garriſon were put to death; many more were wounded, and a ſtill greater number threw themſelves down the rock, by which they muſt inevitably have periſhed. Our loſs is trifling, only two Europeans ſlightly wounded.

A conſiderable quantity of grain and military ſtores were found in the fort, and, it is ſaid, five hundred families alſo of the principal people in Tippoo's ſervice.

Outre Droug is by nature very ſtrong, as it is common with other forts, in that part of the country, ſituated on the ſummit of a mountain, of a ſteep and difficult aſcent: It conſiſts of ſix walls, one within the other, of the beſt kind of maſonry, and was defended by a great number of guns, many of them Engliſh.

On the return of the army from Seringapatam this place was ſummoned, but refuſed to ſurrender.

The Killedar is a priſoner--He ſays, that on Col. Stuart's appearing before Outre Droug, the garriſon had grown mutinous, and that four hundred deſerted in the foregoing night.

CAMP NEAR MAGGERI.

G. A. O. Dec. 25th.

"Lord Cornwallis has received, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, a report from Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, that the ſtrong and important rock of Outre Droug was carried yeſterday by aſſault, by a detachment, conſiſting of two companies of the 22d, and two companies of the 72d regiments, and the 26th Bengal battalion, without the loſs of a man on our ſide. The judgment with which Lieut. Col. Stuart made the general diſpoſition for the aſſault, reflects the higheſt credit upon him as an officer; and his Lordſhip deſires that Capt. Scott, of the Bengal infantry, who commanded the aſſault, will accept his warmeſt acknowledgment, for the ſpirit and good conduct which he manifeſted, in availing himſelf of the conſternation of the enemy, according to the inſtructions given him by Lieut. Col. Stuart. His Lordſhip likewiſe deſires that his thanks may be communicated in general to the other officers and ſoldiers, who compoſed the detachment, for their gallantry and ſteadineſs on that occaſion, and that it may be particularly ſignified to Lieu. M'Ines, of the 72d regiment, who led the European company, and to Lieuts. M'Pherſon and Dowſe, who conducted the European and native pioneers that were employed in carrying the ſcaling ladders to break open the gates—that from Lieut. Col. Stuart's report he conſiders their behaviour and ſervices as highly meritorious."

The Bombay army paſſed the Ghauts on the 15th ult. It conſiſted of ten thouſand effective men, with a formidable artillery.

The proviſions with General Abercrombie's army are abundant.

Of the bullocks eſcorted from Trichinopoly, Dindegal, and from the northern diſtricts, 8133 are reported fit for ſervice.

It is ſuppoſed that a junction with the grand army will be effected at the end of the month.

Jan. 12. The lateſt accounts from the army ſpeak of the vaſt exertions making for ſecuring the ſtill grand object—the reduction of Seringapatam.

Outre Droug, in which was found a conſiderable quantity of grain and military ſtores, is converted into a depot, and ſeveral thouſand bullock loads of grain, ammunition, and a variety of military implements have already been thrown into it; ſo that his Lordſhip will have a magazine within forty miles of Tippoo's capital.

On the 3d inſt. all the gun laſcars, the draft and carriage cattle, and all the empty carts, left the army, eſcorted by a detachment under the command of Capt. Montgomery, for Bangalore, in order to bring up the battering train there, and ſuch other ſtores as might be immediately wanted for the ſiege. And as every thing will be in readineſs by the 20th, it is ſuppoſed that the army will then march for Seringapatam—the reduction of which is now looked to as a matter of courſe.

The bazers are plentifully ſupplied with every article of life, and the troops are in the higheſt ſpirits.

The reliance they place on his Lordſhip's meaſures exceeds all deſcription. They have fought and conquered under them, ſo that their confidence is, in fact, no more than the effect of experience.

Col. Stuart is encamped to the right of the line, and about two miles in the front of it.

Col. Cookerel and Capt. Welſh are alſo detached and further advanced.

Jan. 19. Accounts are immediately received by government, of the entire defeat of one of Tippoo's principal detachments, commanded by a confidential General.

The following are the only authenticated particulars which have yet come to hand.

On the 28th Dec. Purſeram Bhow, with a detachment of the Bombay army, under Capt. Little, fell in with a body of Tippoo's forces, conſiſting of about 10,000 infantry, and 1500 cavalry, which they routed with almoſt an incredible loſs on the part of the enemy.

The action took place at Semogu; about 120 miles to the north weſt of Seringapatam, on the borders of the Bednore country.

The general who commanded the Sultan's forces, ten guns, with the elephants, and all the camp equipage, were taken.

Nothing is at preſent aſcertained of our loſs except that Lt. Roſs, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, and a handful of Europeans under his command, had fallen in the engagement.

In conſequence of the above happy intelligence, a ſalute is this morning firing.

Of the brave Chalmers, and his companion in captivity, Lieut. Naſh, we have the moſt painful accounts. They are ſtill in irons, and in all probability will continue ſo, until the fall of Seringapatam.

The tyrant, deaf to repeated and preſſing repreſentations made by Comora du dien Khan, of the breach of public pledged faith, refuſes them every indulgence. The veteran has in conſequence expreſſed his reſentment, and it is ſaid, refuſes to hold any further command in the Sultan's army, until he ſhall have ratified the capitulation of Coimbatore, and releaſed the priſoners taken there.

GRAND ARMY.

The army is encamped, ſome miles to the weſtward of Severn Droug, on the high road to Seringapatam, for which place, ſome accounts ſay, it will march about the 20th, and others the 25th of the preſent month.

Col. Floyd has joined, and his regiment is in the higheſt order of exeellence, and of effectual ſtrength, both as to men and horſes.

Col. Duff, with the royal artillery, and battering train, was on the 13th inſt. within a few miles of the Grand Army, which he was expected to join the next morning.

The ſituation of the preſent encampment is very ſtrong, commanding a view of the Myſore Hill, and the Pagoda of Melgottah, the line runs from NE. to SW.

On the 12th inſt. his Lordſhip formed an advance, conconſiſting of the 71ſt regiment, and 5th brigade, Lieut. Col. Baird's, the whole commanded by Lieut Col. Maxwell; they are about 4 miles in front of the line.

We learn that a camp was ſeen from ſome of the high grounds in front of our advance, ſuppoſed to be an army of obſervation to watch our motions.

The troops are in the higheſt ſpirits, and anxiouſly wiſh for the word ADVANCE!

The magazine at Outre Droug is completed, and proviſions pour into the camp from all quarters; ſo that the daily ſupplies are much more than ſufficient for the daily conſumption.

The order obſerved in camp is great to a degree of aſtoniſhment, and it appears more like a well regulated city, of peaceable inhabitants, than an army on the eve of marching to engage the enemy!

GEN. ABERCROMBIE's ARMY.

By intelligence received from the Malabar coaſt, of the 24th ult. we learn, that the army was lately employed in getting the battering train ſtores, and proviſions up the Paddetharum Paſs.

The great fall of rain immpeded the General's operations; ſo that he cannot poſſibly arrive at Perriapatnam ſo early as he had expected.

The gallant Col. Hartly commands the reſerve, which is to lead until the whole joins Lord Cornwallis.

SERINGAPATAM POLITICKS.

Tippoo has quitted the walls of his devoted capital, and has taken up a poſition from whence, on the glorious 16th of May, he yielded to our victorious arms, and fought ſhelter under the guns of the fort.

His mind, oppreſſed by the dreary proſpect before him, diſtracted by a thouſand torturing reflections, may well be compared to the agitated boſom of the troubled ocean.

The eventful moment approaches, on which impending fate impels the meditated blow, which is at once to hurl him from the throne of his uſurped dominons, and terminate, with his exiſtence, his vain ambitious views forever!

His collected force, it is ſaid, conſiſts of twenty thouſand men, and that with theſe, his declared purpoſe is to give his Lordſhip battle; but reaſon and experience dictates, that this is no more than the empty boaſt of tottering embecility, the laſt eſſay of wretched artifice, to operate on the minds of his terrified troops, and for the inſtant arreſt departing confidence.

On the 16th of May, a day that adds to the luſtre of our military annals, Tippoo poſſeſſed every advantage that fortune and circumſtances could give; on the other hand, our troops, haraſſed and diſtreſſed, had to contend with various obſtacles, with numerous difficulties; the very elements themſelves oppoſed their efforts, and impeded their exertions; but their zeal in the cauſe of their country, was ſuperior to every difficulty, and ſurmounted every obſtacle; their bravery deſpiſed the advantages held by their enemy; a noble ardor glowed in their boſoms, and a ſelected few ruſhed on to engage the army of Tippoo: Their valour obtained the reward of victory, and they remained maſters of the field of battle; and ſince that period they have gone on diſplaying a ſeries of gallant actions, and accumulating conqueſts, to the wonder and aſtoniſhment of the panic ſtruck foe.

Is it then to be ſuppoſed, that at this day, Tippoo can entertain the leaſt hopes of prevailing on his people to face ſuch troops; whoſe numbers have been lately conſiderably augmented, and who now move excellently appointed in every particular? ſurely not; were it otherwiſe, the conſideration would be of like importance: the genius of Britain once more preſides, poiſes her unerring lance, and gives the watch word "Britons ſtrike home, revenge your country's wrongs."

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburg, dated May 26th.

"On Tueſday morning a party of Indians, ſaid to be about forty in number, attacked Reed's ſtation, on the Allegheney river, four miles below the Kiſkeminetas. They killed one man and a child, wounded a ſoldier of M'Cully's corps, and took a woman and ſome children priſoners. This account came by expreſs from Enſign Murphy, of that corps, who was ſtationed near the ſpot. A ſmall party of Indians were ſeen the ſame day, within twelve miles of this town, on the Venango path, which were, no doubt, a look-out party, from thoſe who did the miſchief. Excluſive of a detachment of the regulars, conſiſting of thirty men, ſent by Major Smith at my requeſt, there are ſeveral parties in purſuit of thoſe Indians, both of militia and M'Cully's rangers: I hope to inform you of their ſucceſs by next poſt."

The *Hon. Triſtram Dalton* is appointed Caſhier of the Mint of the United States.

By two French ſhips arrived at Norfolk, in 45 days from France, we learn, That as ſoon as count Florida Blancha, was diſmiſſed from the court of Madrid, the Count d'Aranda, who accepted of the place of miniſter, went to the public jail of that city, and out of 52 ſtate priſoners detained under the ill grounded ſuſpicion of Count Florida Blancha, or by the tribunal of policy, 50 were ſet at liberty without paying coſts. That the ſame had been practiced at other places where the ſtate inquiſition had been introduced. That the junta ſuprema of ſtate is annihilated, and the Conſejo Supremo of ſtate is reintegrated. That the king himſelf is to be Preſident, and the Count d'Aranda Vice Preſident. That the tribunal of policy created by the ex-miniſter, is alſo aboliſhed, and another formed for the inferior policy of Madrid and the court. That there is no doubt but that Spain will return to thoſe principles from which ſhe ought never to have deviated, i. e. to look upon France as a natural ally, whoſe friendſhip cannot be departed from without expoſing herſelf to the ſame calamities ſhe underwent before the treaty of Utrecht and the introduction of a king of the Bourbon family. That the Count de Cifuentes (who was Preſident of Caſtille, and a friend to Florida Blancha) having died ſuddenly, the King appointed Don Juan d'Anzedorico (an upright Magiſtrate) as Governor of that council, to the general ſatisfaction of the people of Madrid. That ſince the diſmiſſion of Count Florida Blancha, who is now retired near the town of Murica, in a convent of Franciſcan friars, the Chevalier de Burgoin, and M. d'Durtuby, the French envoys, have ſettled at court, and that Count d'Aranda has promiſed, that every ſatisfaction ſhall be given to the grievances of the French nation, and of individuals. That ſuch a ſudden change in Spain, and the death of Leopold, have cut of the head and arms of the ariſtocrated party in France. The Captains of the above ſhips further inform, that the aſſignats had taken a riſe, and for a diſcount of 16 or 18 per centum, hard money may be had. That the King, the Queen and Prince royal of France, were the only perſons allowed to wear mourning for the death of the Emperor, who had, by his artful and hoſtile meaſures, incurred the hatred of the French nation; the prieſts, the fanatics, and nobles excepted.

That Muley Azed, Emperor of Morocco, having marched againſt his brother, the Negro Prince, was killed in the encounter, ſome ſay by his own people; and that the Negro Prince was alſo wounded. That the latter had been previouſly ſuccoured by two Spaniſh frigates, who had landed at Santa Cruiz, about two hundred thouſand dollars, a large train of artillery, and warlike ſtores of all kinds--That the Negro Prince and another called Santon are now contending for the Empire of Morocco.

Extract from Lindſay's Hotel Dairy, May 20.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Cadiz, we are favoured with the following intelligence; its authenticity being unqueſtionable: it plainly diſcovers the motives by which the populace of Marſeilles was actuated to treat the Spaniſh Conſul at that port, in a manner unbecoming the dignity of ſuch a character, by pulling down the arms of Spain from over his door:—as we have lately ſeen by an extract from a letter from that city.

In purſuance of different treaties with Spain, France made a conſiderable naval armament to aſſiſt in extricating her from her embarraſſment, in conſequence of the affair of Nootka Sound.

Scarcely had they emerged from that ſituation, when ſhe began to violate the family compact, by ignominiouſly proſecuting the French citizens eſtabliſhed in Madrid, Cadiz and other places. Count Florida Blancha, the moſt deſpotic Miniſter that ever directed the Cabinet of Madrid, inſtituted a Tribunal of Police, and employed ſpies to pry into and watch the conduct of the French citizens, in the moſt minute manner—and their reports or ſuggeſtions, tho' ever ſo ill founded, were not ſcrutinized in the ſmalleſt degree, but conſidered as incontrovertible, and the French citizens were dealt with according to the magnitude of the crimes ſo fabricated.

In the month of June, 1791, Spain had a conſiderable quantity of ſoldiery raiſed and equipped, which ſhe ſtationed all along the frontiers of France, and formed that famous Cordon, which the French ladies, in deriſion, wear around their waiſts, and ridiculed in fancy-girdles. In September following, the inſurrection of the negroes in St. Domingo took place. Spain, if ſhe did not excite it, ſanctioned it by a warm ſupport in a clandeſtine manner; Florida Blancha proclaimed, in open and ſolemn terms, that the King, his Maſter, had formed a determined reſolution againſt any interference in this contention:—Although, by ſpecial contracts between the two Crowns, they had reciprocally bound themſelves to aſſiſt, mutually, in ſuppreſſing any inſurrections or internal broils which might take place in either of their reſpective poſſeſſions in that iſland—By an order iſſued from the ſupreme Junto of the State, and approved by the council of Caſtille, the French merchants and mechanics ſettled at Cadiz, Madrid and other parts of Spain, found themſelves reduced to the abſolute neceſſity of becoming Spaniſh ſubjects, and to renounce their country in formal, poſitive terms, or immediately cloſe their buſineſs, and in the ſhort ſpace of a month to quit Spain. This was directly contrary to all the treaties ſubſiſting between the two nations: For ſince that of the Pyrennees, up to the Family compact, they had conſtantly a right to ſettle, not only in the Seaports, which are free to all nations, but in all the interior towns and villages, with permiſſion to form their eſtabliſhment wherever they pleaſed---under the ſole obligation to profeſs the Catholic religion.

All theſe infractions and violations on the part of Spain, had already irritated, in a high degree, the people of France, who were neighbours, to that kingdom or in their Sea-ports.

The French citizens thus forced to quit Spain embarked at Cadiz. It was the city of Marſeilles who ſaw approach the ſhore of their country thoſe oppreſſed and injured citizens---whom, the ſacrifice they had made of their fortunes and profeſſions rendered dear to her.---It was Marſeilles, who by a free contribution, furniſhed to theſe generous citizens the means of traverſing the different parts of France, to repair to their different departments and towns.

In Antumn laſt, three or four ſhips belonging to Marſeilles, were wrecked in a ſtorm, on the coaſt of Catalonia, in Spain; the Captains, aſſiſted by the French Conſul for the Diſtrict, ſaved a part of their cargoes and effects---but ſcarcely had they got them to the place of ſafety, when the officers of the cuſtoms received orders to ſeize them---the Captains and their crews were thrown into priſon, or rather into dungeons——In vain did the French Agent exclaim againſt the rights of nations and hoſpitality violated. In vain did he demand juſtice---no anſwer could be obtained.

It was ſoon after this laſt outrage on the part of Spain, (under the pretence of contraband traffic on her coaſts) when complaints were laid before the Municipality of Marſeilles by the parties concerned, with inconteſtible documents that no fraud could poſſibly have been ſuſpected, and by them forwarded to the National Aſſembly---that the populace of this city demonſtrated their horror for, and juſt reſentment againſt, ſuch proceedings, by pulling down the arms of Caſtile from above the door of the Spaniſh Conſul's Hotel.

It is however, a conſolating reflection, that Spain, now better enlightened as to her true intereſts, has expelled the Miniſter, who ſought every means to break entirely with France;---and that the Count d'Aranda, will probably repair, in the courſe of his adminiſtration, the injuries done to the French nation, and by which ſhe was juſtly irritated.

Accounts from China (*via* Calcutta) ſay, a hurricane was experienced on part of the coaſt of that country in November laſt, which was attended with an immenſe loſs of the coaſting veſſels, upwards of eleven hundred of which were wrecked and ſunk, and about twenty thouſand people periſhed. Such was the violence of this convulſion of nature, that a large Dutch ſhip in the harbour of Macao was obliged to have all her maſts cut away, to prevent going on ſhore. We are informed from the ſame accounts, that the government of China has prohibited the ſale of ſkins and furs, brought from the north-weſt coaſt of America, in all its ports; and has made it death for any one to purchaſe or wear them.

The ſtate of the votes for governor of New-York is not yet publiſhed. It appears that the iſſue of no election ſince the peace has engaged the attention or intereſted the feelings of the citizens of that ſtate, more than the preſent.

We are informed by a perſon from the Eaſtern Shore of Virginia, that there is little or no foundation for the accounts republiſhed here from a Peterſbugh paper, relative to an inſurrection of the negroes in Northampton and Accomack counties. The whole ſtory is ſaid to have originated from ſome ſuſpicious words overheard among ſome of the blacks, which were far from proving any general intention amongſt them to diſturb the public tranquility.

The riſe in the price of ſugar at Paris had nearly been productive of the moſt fatal conſequences in that city. At the ſight of ſome hogſheads of this commodity that were tranſporting out of Paris, the women took the alarm and beat upon the kettle drum. The national guard interpoſed, and happily no bad conſequences enſued at that time: but the leaven of ſedition ſtill exiſts; and evil deſigning people have ſince taken all poſſible pains to procure a part of the citizens of Paris to march out armed with pikes, made for the purpoſe of murder and aſſaſſination. The Fauxbourgs of St. Dennis, and St. Marcereau offered to turn out upwards of 30,000 men armed with this weapon, to execute the wicked deſigns of intriguing characters; but were happily prevented by the friends of good order.

[*Leyden Gaz.*

It appears by the news-papers from different quarters, that the public attention begins to be turned to the next election of repreſentatives under the new apportionment. Much good advice is offered to the people on the importance of the occaſion, and the men, who are to be entruſted with their honour, their liberties, and their intereſts. As (1ſt) That they be men of independent minds and honeſt principles—2. That they be true friends to liberty and republican governmen t---3. That they be not jobbers in paper---4. That they be not office hunters---Such men alone can have a common intereſt and feeling with the people, and be entitled to their confidence.

It is particularly worthy of notice (ſays a correſpondent) that no denial has ever appeared of the direct and multiplied aſſertions, that members of the general government have carried on *jobbs* and *ſpeculations* in their own meaſures, even *whilſt thoſe meaſures were depending.* If theſe charges be true, can any thing be more diſgraceful to the councils of a free country, or more loudly call for the indignation of a virtuous people? If they are not true, why are they not denied, and, as far as the caſe will admit, diſproved, by appealing to circumſtances which can be inveſtigated? Inſtead of being denied, however, the public has been inſulted with attempts to ſlur the matter over by myſterious and unmeaning paragraphs, the low virulence of perſonal abuſe, or, what is worſe, by ſuggeſtions that thoſe who warn the people againſt ſpeculating and ſtock-jobbing corruptions in the government, are enemies to the government and to the people themſelves.

When crowned heads manifeſt ſymptoms of wildneſs or inconſiſtency in their conduct (ſays an Engliſh paper) it is hoped their miniſters will imitate what has recently been done by the Queen of Portugal's council. When that Princeſs began to teſtify an inclination to involve her nation in a miſchievous and expenſive interference in the affairs of their Gallic neighbours, they immediately ſent for Mr. Willis, the celebrated mad doctor, whoſe ſucceſs is unparalelled in curing royal inſanity.

When we take into conſideration the many improvements which have been made in mechanical and other arts, within the United States, ſince the eſtabliſhment of their independence, and the encouragement afforded by our government to the ingenious mechanic and induſtrious citizen---we cannot but feel a pleaſure in the proſpect of the riſing reputation of our country, and the rapid progreſs of America to equal, if not exceed, any country in the world in valuable and uſeful productions.

The circumſtances which have led to theſe reflections have originated from the performance of a curious Fire Engine, conſtructed by the ingenious Richard Maſon, of this city, for the Diligence Fire Company; and however aſtoniſhing it may appear, yet it is a fact that may be relied on, that on Saturday laſt the Diligence Fire Engine was played horizontally, the water was thrown to the diſtance of one hundred and eighty feet, and when moved to Chriſt Church yard, and played in a perpendicular direction (although with an unfavourable wind) the water was then thrown to the perpendicular heighth of one hundred and ſixty-ſix feet, and within three feet of the four windows at the upper extremity of the ſteeple. As the performance of this engine ſo conſiderably exceeds any others in America, in diſcharging ſuch a body of water, with ſo much force and to ſuch a diſtance, would it not be adviſeable for the different fire companies to prefer ſuch fire engines as the Diligence and Hibernia, to the ſmall ones which have been in general uſe in Philadelphia.

Married, on Saturday laſt, at Clifton, by the Reverend Dr. Blackwell, Mr. John H. Huſton, to Miſs M'Clenachan, daughter of Blair M'Clenachan, Eſquire.

Married, Guſtavus Colhoun, Eſquire, to Miſs Martha Spotſwood.

From a Norfolk Paper.

May 23. By the ſloop Hetty, captain Camplin, in 20 days from Havanna, we are favoured with the following intelligence:

That the governor of Cuba had iſſued a proclamation, dated the 20th of April, ordering all foreign merchants then reſident in that iſland, to depart from thence in forty days.

That the famous General Bowles was ſafely lodged in Moro Caſtle, and ſo ſtrict were the Spaniards that he ſhould have no communication with, or inform the world of his ſituation, that no foreigner, on any pretence whatever, was allowed the liberty of entering the Moro, from the day Bowles was firſt lodged there. Captain Camplin left the following veſſels at the Havanna;---Brig Sally, Sherman, of New-York; Schooner Albieney, Smith, Salem; Ship Willing Quaker, M'Neal, Boſton; Schooner Peggy, ———, Shelburne; Sloop Rebecca, Ryan, New-London; Snow ——, Wolf, Rhode-Iſland.

May 25. This day arrived the brig Diſpatch, of London, George Brown, maſter. The Diſpatch left New-Providence on the 5th inſtant, for London, and in forty-eight hours after her departure ſprung a leak, which gained ſo faſt upon her, that they were obliged to put in at Egg-Iſland, the wind blowing hard from N. E.

They diſcovered the leak to be under her wale, which being ſtopped, they put to ſea again, in hopes of accompliſhing their voyage, but in four days after their ſecond departure, ſhe leaked ſo bad, that it was with difficulty ſhe could be kept free. Perceiving that it was a freſh leak, they bore away for this port, where they arrived in ſix days, much exhauſted by the fatigue of pumping.

Capt. Brown informs us, that about the 20th of April, a brig from this port for the Havanna, named (he thinks) The Echo, was, in a gale of wind, drove on Illthecara iſland, and there loſt her rudder; but by the aſſiſtance of the Providence pilots was got into the port of Naſſau, where ſhe refitted, and on the third proceeded on her intended voyage.

WE the ſubſcribers, weavers, of the city of Philadelphia, attended this day, Thurſday, May 24th, at Mr. Pearce's cotton manufactory, No. 13, Penn-ſtreet, to view his machinery; the moſt of us are Europeans, and all agree, that his abilities in mechaniſm are ſuperior to any we ever ſaw, eſpecially in his double loom, in which one man can weave two pieces at the ſame time, 42 inches wide, with equal facility to one piece in the common loom; this uſeful loom, when examined, appears ſimple, the art of working it ſoon attained, and the extra expence very ſmall; his machines for carding and roping are excellent, and all the reſt of the utenſils prepared for the buſineſs are contrived with great judgment, the whole of which we hope will ſoon come into general uſe, and be found of great utility in the United States.

George Story,
Francis Story,
Herculus O'Conner,
David Napier,
William Waddle,
John Maxwell,
James Darrugh,
William Wadſworth,
John Kelly,
John Fletcher,
Allen McCay,
Thomas Robiſon,
Iſaac Reighly.

⁂ The above being intended for a public good, it is requeſted the Printers of the news-papers will inſert it throughout the United States.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on the 12th day of May, 1791, a certain John Peter Nagel villainouſly murdered William Lein, of Saliſbury townſhip, Northampton county, and afterwards made his eſcape; therefore all perſons are earneſtly requeſted to uſe their beſt endeavours to bring to juſtice the baſe violator of the laws. The ſaid John Peter Nagel is a turner by trade, about five feet eight inches high, of a brown complexion, and has black curled hair; he can play on almoſt every muſical inſtrument, and can ſpeak the Engliſh and German languages. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid villain in any gaol in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

MAGDALEN LEIN.

Saliſbury townſhip, Northampton
county, May 29, 1792. ¶

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commiſſioners appointed to divide a tract of land between the deviſees of John Nicholſon, Eſq; deceaſed, and William Tyler; and alſo a tract of land which was the property of Abel Nicholſon, while he lived, who died without iſſue, (which tract of land was by the aforeſaid John Nicholſon deviſed to his daughters, ſituate in the townſhip of Alloway's creek, in the county of Salem) will meet at the houſe of Edward Siddons, inn-keeper, in the town of Salem, on Second-day, the ſixteenth of the Seventh month next, and proceed to allot, by ballot, their ſeveral and reſpective ſhares. Given under our hands this 24th day of the Fifth month, 1792.

ELNATHAN DAVIS,
MARK MILLER, and } Commiſſioners.
JOHN REDMAN.
‡

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate about forty miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road, which paſſes through it, in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, and county of Cheſter, on Brandywine creek, and a good ſtand for buſineſs, containing about one hundred acres, bounded by lands of James Kreimer, James Clemſon, Caleb Way, and others; there are on ſaid plantation two good dwelling houſes, and a ſmith's ſhop, a well of excellent water convenient to both houſes, a ſufficient quantity of timber land, ſome good meadow, and more may be made. Alſo one Lot of Wood-land, adjoining lands of Edward Vernon, near the above deſcribed tract, containing about thirty acres. The titles indiſputable. For particulars apply to Elizabeth Pile, at No. 55, Cheſnut-ſtreet, or to Joſeph Aſh, on the premiſes.

The above will be ſold together, or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

SUSANNA MITCHELL,
Phil. May 28, 1792. ELIZABETH PILE.

N. B. The purchaſer, on paying one hundred pounds, may have credit for the remainder of the purchaſe money for one or more years, as may be agreed on, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required.

Philadelphia, Reading and Harriſburgh Stages.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he intends erecting ſeveral different Stages on ſprings, to go between the city of Philadelphia and Harriſburg, in the following order, viz.

On Monday the 4th of June next (and every Monday throughout the year) at four o'clock in the morning, one ſtage will ſtart from Reading, and arrive on Tueſday in Philadelphia; from which place another ſtage will ſtart every Wedneſday and Friday mornings, for Reading and Harriſburgh.

A ſtage will continue to leave Harriſburgh every Monday morning, and arrive on the Thurſday following in Philadelphia.

The ſtage that leaves the city of Philadelphia on Wedneſday, will arrive in Harriſburgh on the Saturday following.

The ſubſcriber will ſpare no pains to give general ſatisfaction.

The public's obliged, humble ſervant,
May 28. WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT LEWIS and Co.
At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

WATCHES.

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of Gold and Gilt, alſo cap'd and plain, warranted Silver WATCHES, is juſt received, and now for ſale, by ROBERT LESLIE, Clock and Watch maker, No. 167, north Market-ſtreet, and by ISAAC PRICE, Clock and Watch maker, No. 86, ſouth Market-ſtreet.

N. B. Likewiſe an elegant aſſortment of Chains, Seals, &c. *

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, at the meeting of the next General Aſſembly, held at the city of Annapolis, to petition for a diſcharge of my debts, which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAH RILEY.
Kent county, Maryland, June 5, 1792. * 8w.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1792.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchant's coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday the 16th day of June, inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening (by adjournment) a certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, beginning at a ſtone, a corner of Henry Ciſs's land, thence by land late of Iſaac Norris, deceaſed, north 27 degrees weſt 138 perches, and 7-10ths of a perch to a ſtone, a corner of ſaid Bond's other land, thence by the ſame ſouth 51 degrees and a half weſt 53 perches to a ſtake, a coruer, thence ſouth 68 and a half degrees eaſt 13 perches to a ſtake, thence by the ſaid Bond's other land ſouth 29 degrees and an half eaſt 79 perches to a ſtake a corner of the aforeſaid Henry Ciſs's land, thence by the ſame ſouth 72 degrees and a half eaſt 56 perches and a half to the place of beginning, containing about 30 acres, be the ſame more or leſs: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Bond, and to be ſold by

WM. WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1792.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office, of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the merchants' coffee-houſe, in ſecond ſtreet, on Saturday the 16th June inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, (by adjournment) a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Brown-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a corner poſt on the ſaid ſtreet, thence by ground of William Coates, north 16 degrees and an half eaſt, 120 feet, or thereabouts, to a corner poſt of Thomas Coates's lot of ground, thence along the ſame north, 66 degrees weſt, 160 feet to a ſtake, thence by ground of Richard Dennis, ſouth 17 degrees weſt, 100 feet, or thereabouts, to a ſtake on Brown-ſtreet aforeſaid, thence by the ſame ſouth 66 degrees and an half eaſt, 160 feet to the place of beginning; ſubject to a ground-rent of ſix pounds per annum.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Young, jun. and to be ſold by WM. WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1792.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the merchants' coffee-houſe, in Second ſtreet, on Saturday the 16th day of June, inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, (by adjournment) all that certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Fourth and Ffth ſtreets from Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containin breadth on the ſaid Saſſafras-ſtreet 34 feet, and in length or depth 152 feet; bounded northward with Saſſafras-ſtreet, eaſtward with ground of Samuel Hazel, ſouthward with a lot of Daniel Dawſon, and weſtward with a lot of Joſeph Tucker; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 30s. ſeized and taken in execution as the property of John Knight, and to be ſold by

WM. WILL, Sheriff.

RAN AWAY laſt Sunday, the 29th inſtant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday laſt. He is very artful and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by tf GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

Paxon and Richardſon,

No. 10, South Third-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

HAVE for ſale, wholeſale and retail, on reaſonable terms, for caſh, or the uſual credit, a general aſſortment of Iron-mongery, Saddlery, Cutlery, and Braſs-wares; among which are, houſe and cabinet furniture; tradeſmens tools of moſt kinds; pewter aſſorted; braſs and iron wire; braſs kettles, baled and unbaled; Engliſh and American glue; frying pans, ſpades and ſhovels; iron caſtings, ſhot and barr lead; Whitechapel needles; buckles, buttons and ſleeve links; and a variety of other ſmall wares. 6w

Alſo oil, painters colours, window glaſs of various ſizes, &c.

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in ſmall kegs, ſuperior to drawn nails, for lathing, ſhort ſhingling, and nailing hoops on caſks, and at leaſt thirty-five per cent. cheaper, to be ſold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front-ſtreet, No. 59; where alſo are to be ſold, as uſual, a complete aſſortment of the beſt Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE gaol, on the night of the ninth inſtant, four convicts, viz. JOSEPH SMITH, JACOB KOGH, MOSES COX and SIMON SHLORP. The above named Joſeph Smith is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, thin viſage, black hair half grown, ſomewhat conſumptive, a native of Ireland. Jacob Kogh is about twenty-three years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a clumſy make and ſandy complexion, an American born. Moſes Cox is about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlim made, ſandy hair and complexion, with grey eyes and a down look, an American born. Simon Shlorp is about five feet five inches high, about fifty years of age, a native of Germany.

Whoever takes up the above named convicts, and ſecures them in the gaol of this county, or any within this ſtate, ſhall be entitled to the above teward, or Three Dollars for each or either of them. HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, May 11th, 1792.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, fuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, on the ſeventh inſtant, a light ſorrel MARE, about fourteen hands and a half high, has a ſwitch tail, paces and trots, ſhod before, and had a bridle on her neck, with the rein tied to her leg. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES MORRIS.

May 21, 1792.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Jolly Poſt, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 10th of this inſtant, a black MARE, one hind foot white, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about twelve years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. BENJAMIN SAMSON.

May 26th, 1792. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, a red COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MANN.

May 26, 1792. *

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, a dark brown HORSE, nine years old, fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, the near hind foot white, a white noſe, has a hollow place near his withers, which is viſible when without a collar: the mark of geers may be eaſily ſeen on his ſide, rump and thighs; ſhod all round, the toes of the ſhoes ſteeled, but conſiderably worn down. Suppoſed to be ſtolen at the ſame time, a man's ſaddle, about half worn, has been lately mended on the hind part, the ſaddle-cloth of croſs barred ſtuff, and a ſtriped ſurcingle, which confines the ſkirts; a double milled dark coloured drab great coat, almoſt new, with fall down collar, which is made to button, the buttons are mohair and commonly called imperial; the button holes are on a diſtinct piece of cloth annexed to the under ſide of the coat, by which they are covered; and a chain blind halter, nearly new. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and other property, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive Eight Dollars for the horſe, and Four Dollars for the other articles.

WILLIAM HILL.

Kingſeſſing, Philadelphia county, May 17, 1792.

THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS will be paid to any perſon who ſhall ſecure and proſecute to conviction the perſon or perſons who ſtole the above deſcribed horſe. Apply to John Hunt, in Darby, Delaware county, treaſurer of the Society for recovering ſtolen horſes. ‡

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a ſaddle, better than half worn, with a blue ſweat cloth. Likewiſe, a new ſilver Watch, maker's name Blake, with a middling long chain, and a large ſeal: The man who is ſuſpected is a middle ſized well ſet man, ſuppoſed to be between 25 and 30 years of age, dark complexion, ſhort black hair a little curled, had on a white fur hat, bound round the brim with ſilk ribbon of a ſtill lighter ſhade: had on a light coloured coating ſurtout,, a blue or bottle green coat, with large white buttons, three on each cuff, jean breeches, pale blue ſtockings, a very good pair of black grain ſhoes, and large oval buckles with falſe ſtraps; his ſhirt ruffled at the boſom. Was likewiſe ſtolen, a black Horſe, about 14 years old, the hind feet white, the off eye wall'd, with a bald face, trots and paces. Whoever apprehends the ſaid theif, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owners receive their property again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Dollars for the goods and horſe, paid by

ANDREW KASTNER,
ROBERT IREDELL.

May 15. *

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and for defraying the expences of government," adequate proviſion is made for paying, redeeming, and diſcharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates reſpectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to ſay---

1. All the certificates iſſued by this ſtate, upon which an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any exiſting laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the deferred ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or ſilver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred ſtock, on which ſuch additional ſix per cent. certificates were reſpectively granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

3. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the three per cent. ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at ſuch rate as the ſame may be purchaſed; provided the ſame does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or ſilver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. ſtock, on which ſuch additional three per cent. certificates were, reſpectively, granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the intereſt due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of ſuch bills, and of the intereſt due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, it is further provided, that, if Congreſs ſhall, on or before the 1ſt day of July next, renew and again open the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors, or ſhall, in any other manner, and upon any other terms, provide for the aſſumption of the non-ſubſcribed debts owing to ſuch ſtate creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription ſo renewed, or entitled to the benefit of ſuch other proviſion, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid certificate or certificates from the ſtate treaſurer; upon this condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do ſubſcribe to the loan ſo renewed, or acquieſce in the terms of ſuch other proviſion, and thereupon, on or before the firſt day of July next, transfer to the State Treaſurer, for the uſe of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they ſhall receive from the United States, in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription, or all and ſingular the intereſts and benefits to be derived from ſuch other proviſion, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congreſs, in and by an Act, entituled "An act ſupplementary to the act for making proviſion for the debt of the United States," paſſed on the eighth day of May inſtant, has renewed and again opened, the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the reſpective ſtates, which hath not been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the terms propoſed in the act, entituled an Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, ſhall be enlarged on the ſame terms, as in and by the ſaid Act is provided, until the firſt day of March, 1793, incluſively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is made as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depoſiting with the Regiſter General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is alſo made as aforeſaid in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled, upon depoſiting with the State Treaſurer, his, her, or their reſpective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof reſpectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, the holder or holders, of any certificate, or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription to the ſaid loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors, and renewed as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited act of Congreſs, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid laſt mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the ſtate Treaſurer; upon the condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do reſpectively ſubſcribe to the ſaid loan ſo renewed, and thereupon on or before the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, transfer to the ſtate Treaſurer, for the uſe of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they ſhall receive from the United States in conſequenoe of ſuch ſubſcription,

And Notice is hereby alſo given, that from and after the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, all intereſt, and all right and claim to intereſt, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will ceaſe and determine, and be thenceforth extinguiſhed, And the holder and holders of the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who ſhall neglect to apply as aforeſaid, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of having the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforeſaid, will forfeit and loſe all the benefit and advantage of the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, unleſs ſuch holder, or holders, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of January next, enter the ſame in a book for that purpoſe to be kept by the Treaſurer; in which laſt mentioned caſe, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, ſo entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries reſpectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever diſcharged, in the ſame manner, at the like rates, and upon the ſame conditions, as if application had been regularly made in purſuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the ſtate debts wil be ready at the treaſury before the expiration of the term preſcribed by the legiſlature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the ſtate debt, who ſhall be deſirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Regiſter General, on or after the 1ſt day of July next.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Williſtown townſhip Cheſter county, on the 11th inſtant, a Bay MARE COLT, ſuppoſed to be three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 23. † DANIEL HOOPES.

WAS brought to the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the 8th inſtant, (by a Negro man, who ſaid he lived at Duck-creek Croſs Roads) a ſorrel HORSE, with a ſmall ſnip down his face, eleven or twelve years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, ſome ſaddle marks, and appears to be drawn in the chains. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property pay charges, and take him away; otherwiſe he will be ſold for his keeping, according to law. JOHN RYAN.

Bull's-Head, Philadelphia, May 15, 1792. *

April 21, 1792.

Birdſborough Eſtate.

THE ſubſcriber intending to cloſe his concerns in the iron buſineſs in the courſe of the preſent year, propoſes to diſpoſe of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, ſcarcely needs a deſcription; but as ſome account may be neceſſary to thoſe, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron buſineſs on this eſtate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſpring and ſmoak houſes, two large ſtone barns, a convenient ſtable near the manſion: a well-built new griſt mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country ſtones: a large and commodious houſe for the miller, with a ſtore adjoining: one *large forge*, with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one ſmaller ditto* for drawing iron; both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements neceſſary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy ſtone dwelling houſe for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a ſpring houſe, carpenter and ſmith's ſhops, with a ſufficient number of comfortable ſtone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good ſaw mill, with tools neceſſary for working it. All the above deſcribed buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are alſo on this tract, two good farm houſes, at preſent in the tenure of two induſtrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at preſent occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new ſtone dwelling houſe and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good ſpring houſe: alſo a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſtable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence: at preſent occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at preſent occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm houſe and good ſtone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A ſmall tract of 40 acres, at a ſmall diſtance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An iſland of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the manſion houſe, where there is an excellent ſhad fiſhery.

All the farms are in a high ſtate of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large ſummer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, ſufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for ſale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are ſeveral furnaces within a few miles of the premiſes, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages theſe works will reap from the propoſed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the preſent ſtate of the river, there is a conſiderable ſaving made by water carriage in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fiſher and Hilary Baker, eſquires, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

This day is publiſhed, and to be Sold by

PARRY HALL, No. 149,

Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Fourth ſtreet, (Price One Eighth of a Dollar.)

A Narrative of the Extraordinary Caſe of GEORGE LUKINS, of Yatton, Somerſetſhire, who was poſſeſſed with Evil Spirits for 18 years. Alſo, an account of his remarkable Deliverance in the veſtry-room of Temple Church, in the city of Briſtol, extracted from the manuſcripts of ſeveral perſons who attended: To which is prefixed, a Letter from the Rev. W. R. W.

He has alſo for ſale---Alleine's Alarm and Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, bound together, 3s. Baxter's Saints' Everlaſting Reſt, 5/7½. The Chriſtian's Pattern; being Extracts from Thomas à Kempis, 2s. Abridgment of Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exerciſes of the Heart, 1/10½. Harriſon's Engliſh Grammar, 1/6. Hunter on the Venereal Diſeaſe, with plates, 18/9. The new Method of Innoculating for the Small Pox, by Doctor Benjamin Ruſh, 1/10½. Medical Inquiries and Obſervations, by ditto, 8/4. Pomfret's Poems, a neat pocket edition, 2/9½. Collection of Hymns for the uſe of the Methodiſt Society, 3/9. With a variety of other books. Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-Books, Paper, Quills, &c. &c.

In the Preſs, and will be publiſhed with all convenient expedition, Dr. Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic, in two vols. 8vo. An Apprentice wanted. May 21. 4w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the tenth of April laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named Henry Youngken, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a well ſet fellow, fair ſkin, dark brown hair, and about 19 years of age: had on when he went away, a blue coat, black velvet breeches, ſpotted velvet jacket, and fine hat, by trade a tanner and currier. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol of this county, that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward.

DANIEL FULMER.

Bucks county, Haycock townſhip, May 19, 1792. *

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN, named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of fuſtian breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings, and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY, named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixt cloth, fulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

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JUNE, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 323~~9~~7.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1792.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the American Philoſophical Society for the purpoſe of collecting and communicating to the Society materials for forming the Natural Hiſtory of the Inſect called the HESSIAN FLY, *as alſo information of the beſt means of preventing or deſtroying the Inſect, and whatever elſe relative to the ſame may be intereſting to Agriculture:*

RESOLVED that, for obtaining information of the facts neceſſary for forming the natural hiſtory of this inſect, before its entire evaniſhment from among us, it be recommended to all perſons whoſe ſituation may have brought them into acquaintance with any ſuch facts, to communicate the ſame by letter addreſſed to Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq. Secretary of State to the United States.

And that the proper objects of enquiry and information may be more particularly pointed out, the following *Queſtions* are propoſed.

§ 1.

In what year, and at what time of the year, was this animal obſerved for the firſt time? Does it ſeem to have made its appearance in this country only of late years, or are there any reaſons for ſuppoſing that it was known in any part of the United States previouſly to the commencement of the late revolution?

§ 2.

At what time of the year has this inſect been obſerved in the *Egg-State?* At what time in the *Worm-State?* And at what time in the *Fly State?* How long does it remain in each of theſe ſeveral ſtates? Does it paſs through more than one generation in the courſe of a year? If it does, which generation of the inſect is it that proves moſt injurious?

§ 3.

What kind of Wheat does this inſect prove moſt injurious to? Has it ever been ſeen on, or has it proved deſtructive to, the Spelts? Does it ever injure the roots of the wheat, &c? Has it ever been ſeen in the flowers? Does it affect the leaves? What part of the ſtalk is it chiefly confined to? Has it *ever* been known to attack the grain, or to be tranſported with it? In what manner does it ſeem to operate its injurious effects? At what ſeaſon are theſe effects firſt obſerved to commence?

§ 4.

Does it ever injure the Spring-Wheat, the Barley, the Buckwheat, and the Oat? Does it injure the Rye or the Indian-corn? If it does, on what part of theſe ſeveral vegetables does it chiefly reſide? Does it inhabit any of the Graſſes, or other ſmaller vegetables, which we cultivate in our fields, our meadows, gardens, &c? If it does, what are the names of theſe graſſes, &c? And on what parts of theſe vegetables does it chiefly reſide? Has it ever been obſerved, in any of its ſtages, in their flowers? Has it ever been known to injure their ſeeds? Does it appear to be moſt deſtructive to the graſſes, &c. of the more wet, or to thoſe of the more dry, ſoils? Has it ever been obſerved upon any of the larger trees or ſhrubs of the foreſt, garden, &c? If it has, what are the names of theſe trees and ſhrubs? And what parts of them does it commonly affect?

§ 5.

Does this inſect ſeem to have committed greater depredations on the different grains, but particularly on the wheat, when ſown in one ſoil than when ſown in another? Thus, for inſtance, is it aſcertained whether this animal has proved moſt deſtructive to wheat which has been ſown in a light and looſe ſoil, or to that which has been ſown in a ſtrong and heavy ſoil? Do its ravages appear to have been greater or leſs upon the wheat of land which has been recently manured, than upon the wheat of land that has never been manured at all, or which has not been manured for a conſiderable length of time? N. B. *All the queries of this ſection have alſo a reference to the Rye, the Oats, the Barley, &c.*

§ 6.

How far has the Breaded wheat eſcaped the injuries of this inſect? Which variety of the Breaded-wheat, the Yellow, the Red, or the White, has been obſerved to be moſt exempt from its injuries? Has any variety of ſpecies of the wheat entirely eſcaped the ravages of this inſect?

§ 7.

Is it poſſible to aſcertain, with any degree of certainty, the extent of country which this inſect has traverſed in a year, or in any other given period of time? Are its movements rapid? Does it appear that the progreſs of the inſect has been, in any degree, retarded, or obſtructed, by rivers, by mountains, &c? Does it appear that it has purſued any general or fixed rout through thoſe countries, in which it has been obſerved, as to the North, the South, &c? How far to the North has it been obſerved? How far to the South? How far to the Weſt?

§ 8.

Have any experiments been made to demonſtrate the degree of cold which this inſect, in the different ſtages of its exiſtence, is capable of ſupporting? Is it food for other animals?

§ 9.

What means have been found moſt ſucceſsful for preventing the injuries committed by this inſect? How far has the practice of rolling the Wheat and the Rye in the Autumn and in the Spring been found of ſervice? Have any good conſequences reſulted from the practice of feeding the grain cloſe in the Spring time? Has the burning of the ſtubble ever been tried? If it has, what has been the effect? Has the practice of ſteeping the grain of the wheat, &c. (previouſly to its being ſown) in infuſions of the Elder, and of other vegetables, been found of any ſervice?

And while the Committee aſk, with earneſtneſs, information from every perſon who can anſwer any one or more of the preceding queſtions, they addreſs themſelves in a particular manner to thoſe on whoſe farm this inſect has appeared, praying that they will give them ſuch details as they can give with certainty, regardleſs of the ſtyle or form of their communications, ſince it will be the duty of the Committee to reduce all the facts received from different perſons into an orderly narrative, to be reported to the Society.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON,
JAMES HUTCHINSON,
CASPER WISTAR.
} Committee.

Philadelphia, April 17th, 1792.

⁂ *For the convenience of ſuch Gentlemen as incline to communicate their obſervations, the above Queſtions are printed on a ſheet of writing paper, with Margin ſufficient to write the Anſwers, which may be had gratis, at Hall & Sellers's Printing-Office, No. 51, Market-ſtreet.*

STOCKHOLM, March 18.

The attrocious act committed on the body of the King, was done in the preſence of many hundreds of the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom; and no exiſting enmity between the Monarch and them could reconcile to their hearts the barbarous and cowardly aſſaſſination of the King, in a moment of exhiliration and ſecurity. No man, whatever where his political principles, could either juſtify the deed, or even ſpeak of it with indifference; for no revenge, no cauſe of perſonal quarrel, could apol ogize for ſuch a deliberate and preconcerted murder.

GLASGOW, March 23.

On Monday evening laſt, at a meeting of the Managers of the Glaſgow Society for Borough Reform, one of the members preſented the Society with a box, contaning an elegant ſilver medal, on one ſide of which is neatly engraved, the following inſcription.

"All men are by nature free and equal in reſpect of
"their rights; hence, all civil or political deductions and
"authority are derived from the people, and can be
"founded only in public utility.

"Every community, under due regulations, has a right
"to chuſe all its agents, and to call any of them to an
"account for their official conduct.

"The deprivation of rights, or the abuſe of power,
"juſtifies reſiſtance and demands redreſs. Public juſtice,
"liberty of conſcience, trial by jury, the freedom of the-
"preſs, the freedom of election, and an equal repreſen"
"tation, ought ever to be held ſacred and inviolable.

Over the above, is reprepreſented the eye of Providence, with the motto "SIT LUX;" and, on the reverſe, is inſcribed round the plate, in Capitals, Glaſgow Society for Borough Reform, within which is emblazed the Glaſgow arms ſupporting by the Thiſtle and the Roſe, and underneath is the following addreſs:

"FRIENDS OF REFORM.

"Be unanimous, active, and ſteady in aſſerting and
"conſtitutionly eſtabliſhing the rights of man; and "be
"not weary of well doing," for, by wiſdom, prudence,
and courage, "in due time ye ſhall reap, if ye faint not."

EDINBURGH, March 22.

The Lord provoſt of Edinburgh has, by deſire of the Magiſtrates and Council, ſignified to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, and preſent repreſentative of this city in Parliament, their entire approbation of an intended application to the Legiſlature, in favour of the Clergy and Lay-Members of the Epiſcopal Church in Scotland, and their earneſt wiſh and deſire that he would give ſuch application every poſſible ſupport and countenance in the Houſe of Commons.

LONDON.

March 27. A letter from Lyons in France, mentions the rapid progreſs of the Methodiſt ſect in that place; their number amounts already to ſome hundreds, inſomuch that the houſe taken by them laſt year for divine worſhip is found too ſmall, and a large and convenient meeting-houſe will be commenced early this ſpring to accomodate their numerous congregation.

Inſtances of Longevity.—A woman, Helen Gray, died in the pariſh of Monimail, in the ſhire of Fife, in the 105th year of her age. She was a little woman, and remarkably chearful. Some years before her death ſhe had a new ſet of teeth. In early life ſhe had been a ſervant to Lord Stormont's family. The ladies of the neighborhood were much amuſed with her telling them that Mrs. Helen Murray, whom they well knew as directreſs of the Edinburgh aſſemblies, was one of the young bairns ſhe remembered; and that Mr. Wallie Earl Manſfield was a very fine laddie.—In the village of Colleſſie, in the county of Fife there is a very old man, Thomas Garrick, who from the beſt information that can be got, is in the 108th year of his age. He was a ſoldier in the duke of Argyle's regiment in 1715. For nearly 20 years paſt, he has never been known confined to his bed by ſickneſs for a ſingle day.

On Wedneſday laſt Mr. Eſſex, ſurgeon, delivered Mrs. B. in the environs of Droitwich, of three children, two girls and a boy; the two firſt were born alive, who, with the mother, are likely to do very well; the latter was ſtill-born; what is very ſingular, the ſame perſon has been delivered of ſeven children within three years, four at two births, and three at the laſt.

March 28. The reports concerning a *war* between the *Monarchs allied* for the protection of their reſpective crowns and *France*, gain daily ſtrength and credit. The French Miniſter for War has declared that an army of Auſtrians, five-and fifty thouſand ſtrong, is now upon the French frontier. The Emigrants, encouraged by this poſition of the Imperialiſts, and the march of the troops of other powers towards the Rhine, have aſſembled in the neighborhood of Coblentz to the number of fifteen thouſand, it is ſaid, in arms. Theſe things ſeem to denounce war; yet what can we think when we reflect on the poſture of affairs in

THE AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS,

particularly Flanders and Brabant? The ſtandard of Liberty and France, raiſed up in oppoſition to the Croſs and German pride, would throw the bulk of the Belgic or Flemiſh nation into the hands of the National Aſſembly; the ſpirit of liberty would prevail in other parts of Germany: the thrones of different German Princes might be ſubverted by a change of ſentiment introduced among the troops intended to ſupport them. While diſſention and revolt would be thus ſcattered throughout Germany, and other parts of the Continent, the different departments or diſtricts in France would be united by foreign attempts to divide and deſolate them. Perhaps, therefore, the Allied Princes have nothing more in view than to keep up a powerful curb on internal inſurrection, as well as a bulwark againſt foreign inruption, which French vivacity has not heſitated to threaten.

In direct contraſt with the tumults and diſaſters of France, and the miſerable

FRENCH COLONIES,

groaning under the ſavage fury of excited negroes, ſtands

GREAT BRITAIN,

flouriſhing in arts and commerce, and reaping the fruits both of her own induſtry and the deſtruction of her neighbours.—In this elevation of fortune, and external ſecurity, it will be political wiſdom to guard againſt theſe internal paſſions, which exceſs of proſperity is wont to generate. It will be wiſdom to anticipate, by partial and gradual reformation, thoſe evils which might otherwiſe ariſe from a general convulſion. That moſt brilliant geniuſes on the oppoſite ſides of the houſe of Commons, are both equally pledged to do every thing in their power to effect a Parliamentary Reformation. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox are united in this declared determination.

It was well remarked, as is obſerved by an able and judicious friend to civil and religious liberty, "by Mr. Fox, that only the eſtabliſhed church, but the conſtitution itſelf, ſtands materially indebted for a great proportion of its rectitude, vigour, and beauty, to rational innovation. Improvements may be grafted, without tumults or diſturbances, on the forms of an excellent conſtitution; whereas other countries, wanting thoſe forms, and being under the neceſſity of erecting a new conſtitution on the ruins of an old one, cannot acquire liberty without ſetting every thing afloat, and making their eſcape from ſlavery through the ſhoals and quick ſands of anarchy."

April 8. There are no accounts yet received of the death of the Swediſh Monarch; but his wounds were, when the laſt expreſs came away, conſidered beyond a doubt as mortal.

It was on the 16th of laſt month that the act was perpetrated and not till the 20th that the meſſengers were diſpatched with the account of it to the ambaſſadors of Sweden, reſident at the ſeveral European courts.

Thoſe whoſe minds are ſtrongly impreſſed with ideas of the ſacred majeſty of Kings, may in what terms they pleaſe, expreſs their abhorrence of this murder, but if it ſhould prevent the meditated attack on France, the preſervation of many thouſand lives may be thought more than a compenſation by the humane philoſopher; and that the attack on the infant liberty of the French may be diſconcerted by the death of Guſtavus, ſeems not at all improbable. His Majeſty's ſon is only in the fourteenth year of his age; and of courſe during his minority intrigues for power may be apprehended both from the nobles for the recovery of their former overbearing aſcendancy—by the people for the eſtabliſhment and extenſion of the rights they have recently obtained—and by the Empreſs in proſecution of the plan ſhe had ſo ſuccesfully begun. It is probable that the firſt conſequence of theſe intrigues will be to relinquiſh the project of ſending a fleet into the Mediterranean: for it is not likely that the Empreſs will be able in the firſt inſtance, to carry a point of ſuch conſequence.

The King of Pruſſia will not tamely ſee her become the guardian and dictator of the kingdom; and therefore it is probable that the intended operations againſt France will not be carried on.

There ſeems in this act, as in the death of the Emperor, to be a concatination of events favourable to the eſtabliſhment of freedom in France, and through France, in Europe, and the world. No ſooner has the policy of courts concerted a ſcheme for the attack of this new edifice, but the viſitation of providence arreſts the aſſailants and prevents the effuſion of blood.

The late reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, reſpecting the Slave Trade, ſeems likely to end merely in an abſtract propoſition—that it ought to be aboliſhed.

Our Paris letters of yeſterday, confirm by the explicit declaration of Prince Kaunitz, the Imperial Miniſter, all that we have ſtated reſpecting the deſpotic league which has been formed amongſt thoſe who are there called "the moſt reſpectable ſovereigns of Europe."—The intention of this confederacy, which menaces ſo ſtrongly the Liberty of Europe, as far as can be judged from every circumſtance, are about to be very ſhortly unveiled.

The French Miniſter was not yeſterday at the Levee.

It is now too evident that there is a combination of the deſpotic Princes on the continent againſt the French Conſtitution. The late Emperor, it appears, was a complete hypocrite; his ſucceſſor is more open, and therefore leſs dangerous.

Prince Kaunitz has dealt in war his whole life, and regards the maſſacre of his countrymen with indifference. The humane principles of Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Sweden, are of a ſimilar nature; and it is a pity that the arbitrary principles of other monarchs are not expoſed to the deriſion and hatred of their ſubjects.

The report of yeſterday, that the affront offered to their flag was taken up with reſentment in the National Aſſembly of France, was without foundation, "We have accounts from Paris of their proceedings so late as Monday; and at that time they were entirely unacquainted with the fact of the engagement and the capture of the Reſolue.

The troubles in the ſouth of France are, in a great meaſure, brought to a concluſion. The city of Arles has ſubmitted, and that of Avignon has been obliged to receive within its walls a body of patriotic troops.

A letter from Lintz, in Auſtria, ſtates, that their apprehenſions of a rupture with France are every day increaſing. The movement of troops, artillery, and military ſtores towards the Low Countries goes on, without any other interruption than what is unavoidably cauſed by the badneſs of the roads. Some new levies in Hungary have alſo received orders to march and join thoſe corps which have already made ſome progreſs.

His Majeſty yeſterday wore purple, when he went to the Houſe of Lords, the Court being at preſent in mourning for the late Emperor.

It is now certain, that the enſuing ſummer will preſent the grandeſt ſcene that ever was known in the world. A ſtruggle of all the deſpots of Europe againſt the freedom of France. It will be the firſt great conflict of the kind, and although the combination of deſpotiſm ſeems at preſent to be very formidable, yet the enthuſiaſm inſpired by liberty, ultimately muſt enable its votaries to prevail.

There is a ſimilarity of conduct in the deſpotic combination on the continent and the government of this country, which cannot eſcape the notice of the obſervant. Auſtria, Pruſſia, and Sweden appear deſirous of provoking France firſt to declare hoſtilities; and ſurely the late affair in the Eaſt Indies, were we not well convinced to the contrary, might lead us to believe, that this country wiſhed France to begin a war.

It is moſt agreeably ſurpriſing to ſee the heroic ſpirit which pervades all claſſes in France. The true principles of liberty are there perfectly underſtood by thoſe whoſe ſituations in life would lead us to believe they could neither read nor write; and they declare themſelves reſolved to maintain the preſent conſtitution with their lives Children of ſix or ſeven years old expreſs thoſe ſentiments ſo warmly, that the fervor of liberty may be ſaid to prevail ſo ſtrongly in France at preſent, as Cervantes has deſcribed the fervor of chivalry to have prevailed formerly in Spain.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 24.

ON Tueſday afternoon, about four o'clock, a melancholy accident happened at the farm of Mr. M'Cully Righton, on James-Iſland. The particulars are as follows:

A bullock having been very troubleſome in leaping the fences and deſtroying the growing crops of grain, &c. it was determined to ſhoot him. Accordingly, a loaded gun with ball was given by Mr. Righton to his ſervant, to kill him. Great caution was uſed to ſee that no perſon was in the way when the gun was fired; but it ſo happened, that the ball, by ſtriking the bullock's horns, took an angular direction, and killed a moſt valuable ſlave dead on the ſpot, named April, the property of ſeveral poor orphan children of the late Mr. Evans. The unhappy negro who killed April, was yeſterday tried before Benjamin Legare and James Ballentine, Eſq'rs. juſtices of the peace, and a court of freeholders, and acquitted.

May 29. General Jackſon has declined ſerving as a repreſentative of the ſtate of Georgia in Congreſs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Auguſta, dated May 23.

By a gentleman from the Rock Landing, we have received advice of General M'Gillivray's arrival there, with a number of the upper chiefs; but, in conſequence of two white men who were murdered, ſome little time back, they have all returned to the Creek nation, in order to hold a grand council to decide this buſineſs which will in all probability detain the running of the lines for theſe three months."

COLUMBIA, May 8.

On Saturday the 28th of laſt month, as Commodore Gillon, in company with major Butler, was returning to his ſeat on the Congaree from col. Thomſon's plantation, his horſe took fright and ran away with his chair. The commodore jumped out and unfortunately broke his leg. He was taken to the houſe of Mrs. Hart, who lives near the place where the accident happened, and attended by Dr. Leuthold and two other gentlemen of the faculty. Several ſplinters were extracted. Both the bones were broken and had forced their way through the boot.

Sunday laſt one Gardner Williams was ſhot dead by a perſon of the name of Maſſey, on his plantation about 16 miles from this town. Maſſey is not yet apprehended.

Wedneſday laſt William Maſſay, who killed Gardner Williams a few days ſince, ſurrendered himſelf to John Wilſon, Eſq; juſtice of peace, and was by him committed to Camden gaol, in order to take his trial the next ſeſſion.

BALTIMORE, June 6.

YESTERDAY the Diſtrict Court of the United States was opened at the Court-Houſe in this town, when a well adapted Charge was delivered by Judge Paca to the Jury, and proceeded to buſineſs—after which they adjourned till ten o'clock this day.

GEORGE-TOWN, June 2.

Extract of a letter, dated 28th of May, from a gentleman in Frederick, to his friend in this town.

"Now I am on the ſubject of the Federal City, pray who of your town (for I preſume he is of your town) is the author of the piece ſigned Anti-Sycophant? I ſhrewdly ſuſpect I know the man, and that he is the ſame I have ſo often told you would turn out to be a friend or an enemy to the city, juſt as his own particular intereſt, the only thing to which he is capable of being ſeriouſly attached, ſhould dictate. I preſume he has lately been diſappointed in ſome job, or, perhaps, he wants to be a commiſſioner! He does not, however appear to poſſeſs talents to do any real injury, or ſervice, to the object in which you, and what is of much more importance, the public, is ſo much intereſted. It is a happineſs to mankind that depravity of heart is ſeldom united with vigor of underſtanding; and that the deſire to do miſchief eternally outruns the ability.

"From this writer's repreſentation, one would ſuppoſe that every thing was at a ſtand, or going backwards in the Federal City—my accounts from the beſt informed and moſt candid men of your town, teach me to form a very different concluſion—that every thing is doing which is proper to be done in the preſent ſtage of the buſineſs—that all, or the bulk of the materials for the public buildings have been contracted for, and are preparing; and that the walls of the firſt ſtory of both the Congreſs houſe and the Preſident's houſe will certainly be completed in the preſent ſummer and enſuing fall; which I conceive is all that ought to be done the firſt year in houſes of ſuch magnitude; for the walls would be ruined by running them up too haſtily—one ſtory ſhould be allowed a winter to ſettle, before another be added. If theſe things be true, and I have no doubt of their truth; and if it alſo be true that the proprietors (one or two of very ſtrong prejudices excepted) are far from being diſcouraged, and indeed can ſell their property in the city full as high, or higher, than they could any time laſt year, as I have good reaſon to believe, how deſpicable muſt be the conduct of this Anti-Sycophant in endeavouring to impoſe on the world the opinion, that every thing is going to the devil from the miſmanagement of the gentlemen who have the direction."

BOSTON, June 1.

Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Yeſterday a committee of both houſes were appointed to wait on his excellency John Hancock, Eſq; and to inform him, that it appears by the return of the votes, from the ſeveral towns, that he is choſen governor of this commonwealth, for the enſuing year.

Alſo, to wait on his honour Samuel Adams, Eſq; and to inform him, that it alſo appears by the returns of the votes from the ſeveral towns, that he is choſen Lieut. Governor of this commonwealth for the enſuing year.

The committee made report, that his excellency and his honour would attend to-morrow [this day] in the repreſentatives' chamber, in order to qualify themſelves for executing their reſpective offices, agreeably to the conſtitution.

At 11 o'clock, agreeably to aſſignment, the two branches met in convention in the repreſentatives' chamber; when his excellency the Governor, and his honour the lieut. Governor elect, appeared before the two houſes, thus aſſembled, and notified their acceptance of the offices to which they had reſpectively been elected; and of their readineſs to take and ſubſcribe the declarations and oaths required by the conſtitution. They were accordingly adminiſtered by the Preſident of the Senate—at whoſe deſire the Secretary of the commonwealth proclaimed his excellency John Hancock, Eſq; Governor, and his honour Samuel Adams, Eſq; Lieut. Governor, for the enſuing year, and enjoined all officers, civil and military, to take notice thereof and govern themſelves accordingly. His excellency and honour then withdrew, and the two branches ſeparated.

In this town on Thurſday laſt, Fahrenheit's thermometer ſtood at 92° in the ſhade at the north part of an entry.

ALBANY, June 4.

We hear that the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church, at their laſt meeting, have appointed the Rev. John M'Donald, of Albany, the Rev. David Auſtin, of Elizabeth-town, and Mr. Grier, a candidate under the care of the Preſbytery of Carliſle, on a miſſion for four months, to preach the goſpel among the frontier ſettlements on the northern part of the ſtate of New York, and on the weſtern parts of the ſtates of New-York and Pennſylvania. The two firſt gentlemen commence their miſſion from Albany about the middle of June; the laſt gentleman from Sunbury on the Suſquehanna, at the ſame time.

The preſident and directors of the Bank of New-York have, in the politeſt terms, rendered the ſervices of their Bank to the Bank of Albany, offering to receive and exchange our paper without any particular limitation.——Hence the immediate advantages and utility of our Bank muſt be obvious to every man of the ſmalleſt reflection.

The warmeſt advocates for our Bank laſt winter did not anticipate ſuch a cloſe connection with the Bank of New-York, before ours ſhould be in full operation.

A convenient houſe for the Bank, and all other matters being nearly in readineſs, it is ſuppoſed diſcounting will commence by the middle of next week.

A correſpondent remarks, that notwithſtanding the act of the legiſlature has liberally fixed the amount of each ſhare in our Bank to 400 dollars—yet, in the common courſe of probabilities, the full amount of each ſhare will not be paid ſhort of 20 or 30 years—It is preſumed no further call will be made on the ſtockholders ſhort of two years, after the ſecond payment, which will be made on Saturday next; any further call will amount to a declaration of a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum.

By letters from New-York it appears, that 1200 ſhares are ſubſcribed to the northern and weſtern canals—which, added to the mighty exertions of the whole northern enterpriſe, Schenectady included, the aggregate number of ſhares ſubſcribed amount to 1425; whereas 1000 ſhares would have been ſufficient to have ſet the whole of both canals in motion; which in their ultimate conſequences, will enrich and animate the whole ſtate, and greatly benefit our new Bank.

YORK, June 6.

Yeſterday arrived at this place, on his way to the weſtward, his Excellency Major General Anthony Wayne.

We hear from Catham county, North-Carolina, that on the 9th day of July laſt a Mr. Thomas Creighton was murdered by a certain James Steel, a black-ſmith and gunſmith by trade, a ſtrong luſty man, dark complexion, with a mark or ſcar on or near his mouth, occaſioned by a ſtroke of a gun which he received when he committed the murder. He was taken into cuſtody, but, by ſome means or other made his eſcape, and it is conjectured that he and his family are removed into Pennſylvania. There is 50l. reward advertiſed for apprehending ſaid Steel, by the Coroner of the county of Catham.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

Extract of a letter from M. Maury, Conſul for the United States at Liverpool, to the Secretary of State, dated April 9, 1792.

"It is peculiarly incumbent on all Maſters of American veſſels coming hither, to uſe every practicable precaution to be in order.

"The brig Sukey, William Barker, maſter, from South-Carolina, is under difficulties, and the caſe appears a ſingularly hard one. Previous to leaving America, the maſter had thoſe of his crew not natives ſworn before a magiſtrate, whoſe qualification was authenticated by the Britiſh Conſul. Theſe men, on being examined here on oath, and their declarations not according with thoſe they had made in America, the veſſel is ſtopped, and tho' I hope ſhe will ſtill be either admitted entry or releaſed, yet the delay and other inconveniencies will be very great. The matter is now before the Lords of the Treaſury.—I ſubmit with deference the propriety of making this tranſaction public, that it may produce more caution."

Extract of a letter from St. Georges, Grenada, to a gentleman in N. York, May 16.

"Juſt as I cloſed my letter of yeſterday, a dreadful fire broke out in the Caranage of this town, and in the courſe of three hours every houſe there was burnt to aſhes except three. The fire is not yet totally extinguiſhed, but ſo far got under as to relieve the people in the bay from the dreadful apprehenſion of ſharing the fate of the Caranage. The loſs is eſtimated at at leaſt, 100 000l. ſterling."

A writer in a late paper furniſhes the following obſervations:

INDIGO, COTTON, and MAPLE-SUGAR.

The produce of the French part of the Iſland of St. Domingo, or Hiſpaniola, was, in the year 1789—

Of brown and clayed Sugar, about 180 millions of American pounds weight.

Of Cotton, about 7 millions of ditto.

Of Indigo, about 1 million of ditto.

The unhappy diſturbances in that great colony, whoſe white and black population is about one half more than the whole number of perſons in South-Carolina and Georgia, have already been attended with a lamentable deſtruction of the produce in the ground, and of the utenſils, ſtock, and buildings neceſſary to cut, prepare, and tranſport the crops to market. In the month of January the diſorders continued, without abatement, and a force adequate to the ſuppreſſion of the inſurrection had not arrived from France. Should things remain in that ſituation through the ſix weeks that were to follow, the whole crop of ſugar of 1792, will, in all probability, be loſt, as that part which has not been deſtroyed, muſt periſh for want of being cut and manufactured in ſeaſon. The cotton and indigo, it is apprehended, muſt have been deeply injured in 1791, as they were in ſeaſon during the part of that year when the diſturbances were the greateſt.

"The Engliſh conſumption of cotton, excluſive of that of other nations, has been computed at 17,000,000 of pounds, and as they draw a very large part of it from Hiſpaniola, the price of cotton muſt become very great, and they muſt purchaſe largely of flax and hemp, as ſubſtitutes for a conſiderable deficiency which they cannot procure. The Eaſt-India ſupply muſt be much dearer, and cannot be obtained before the next year.

The advance of ſugars, in conſequence of the calamity to Hiſpaniola, muſt lead the Britiſh, Dutch, and Daniſh Weſt-India planters into a more extenſive cultivation of the cane, and the more ſo, as the United States can do much towards the ſupply of the indigo and cotton. The uſe of other colours may be ſubſtituted for blue, and other raw materials may be uſed inſtead of cotton. But an addition to the quantity of ſugars cannot be obtained in the preſent year, nor in the next, as the planting at this time will not be productive of any conſiderable degree, before the ſpring of 1794. It is therefore a good occaſion for the occupiers of ſugar-maple lands, to make an univerſal effort. The preſent is the ſeaſon. The enſuing ſix weeks ought to be made the beſt uſe of. Let every family make a hogſhead, a barrel, a cag; according to its ability. There ſeems to be little doubt that the price of ſugars will be more than two ſixteenths, probably near three ſixteenths of a dollar per pound, according to the quantity and quality, through the enſuing year. Hiſpaniola, beſides the prodigious quantity of ſugar which has been mentioned, produced, 1789, above three millions of gallons of molaſſes, and the loſs of that ſweet will exceedingly affect the price of ſugar, for a great part of the molaſſes was uſed in ſubſtance.

The indigo made in Hiſpaniola is probably one half of what all Europe conſumes, and is nearly double the ordinary production of that article by the United States. It behoves the ſouthern planters, therefore, to be duly attentive to the extenſive and increaſed demand they will moſt probably have to ſupply.

There can be no danger to the American landholder and cultivator, in making extraordinary efforts on this occaſion. Should the inſurrection in Hiſpaniola prove to be quelled at this time, it would be a work of years to bring the exports of ſugar, molaſſes, cotton, and indigo, to the quantity ſhipped in the laſt year.

Though not immediately relative to the articles abovementioned, it may not be unintereſting to add, that the diſtilled ſpirits, ſhipped from St. Domingo in 1789, were 3003 caſks, and the tanned and untanned hides 13,015, the greater part of which were in the raw ſtate.

"The people of Virginia (ſays a letter from Richmond) are diſpoſed to put the worſt conſtruction on the law impoſing a poſtage on newſpapers; and, I expect, will certainly remonſtrate againſt it, at the next ſeſſion of Congreſs."

According to a late Hartford paper, the finances of that ſtate are in ſuch a favourable ſituation, that the Hon. the General Aſſembly, at their late ſeſſion, determined that it was "unneceſſary to lay any further tax, for the preſent, on the inhabitants of the ſtate of Connecticut."

Benjamin Weſt, Eſquire, a native of Pennſylvania, is appointed Preſident of the royal academy of Painters, &c. of England, vacant by the death of Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

It is aſſerted in a late Engliſh paper, that the new government of France had declared war againſt the King of Hungary, as the moſt effectual means of ſecuring permanency to the conſtitution.

The pilots belonging to this port have iſſued a notice, dated June 7, informing ſuch merchants of this city as are non compliers with the agreement for rates of pilotage, ſettled between a committee of the moſt reſpectable merchants and the pilots on the 23d of May, that they will take no charge of veſſels belonging to ſuch non-complying merchants, after the 17th inſtant. Such pilot boats as are left without employment, in conſequence of this reſolution, are to be laid up, and the pilots ſupported by their brethren in general.

Extract of a letter, dated Trenton June 8, 1792.

"A coroner's inqueſt was held on Wedneſday laſt, on the body of a young Negro woman (late the property of Samuel Hunt) at the Preſbyterian church in Maidenhead (where it had been ſent the evening preceding, for interment.) The Coroner's inqueſt reports, that her death was occaſioned by a moſt barbarous and inhuman whipping, which ſhe ſurvived but a few hours, inflicted by her ſaid maſter—To his ſhame, be it ſpoken, he is ſeventy years of age. The murder was committed by him and a connection of his, by the name of Elias Hunt, under the direction and ſuperintendance of Mrs. Hunt, wife of the former. Such of the Jurors as I have had an opportunity of converſing with on the ſubject ſay, that from the appearance of the mangled remains of the poor wretch, they are of opinion that a more painful death than ſhe muſt have ſuffered can ſcarcely be poſſible; refuſed by her miſtreſs even a drink of water, which ſhe ſupplicated with her laſt words; and yet theſe monſters are not even committed to priſon.

Elias Hunt is in the cuſtody of the Coroner, but Samuel Hunt has been ſuffered to ſlip out of the way, and his connections are taking meaſures to have him bailed, while Mrs. Hunt, who is generally believed to be the moſt criminal of the three, it is feared will entirely elude puniſhment.

One of the Jurors aſſured me, that if a judgment might be formed from Mrs. Hunt's countenance when ſhe appeared before the inqueſt, ſhe felt leſs concerned on the occaſion than he did at that moment on her account."

Extract of a letter from Weſtmoreland county, dated June 1.

"I was but a few days at home, until the Indians broke into the ſettlement by Reed's ſtation; it was garriſoned by rangers—they had never ſcouted any, they had been frolicking, and were ſurprized in want of ammunition, and the officer was abſent from the ſtation,—however the Indians fired only a few rounds on the block-houſe, with which they killed one man, and wounded another. They then killed and took Harbiſon's family, in ſight of the ſtation. The alarm was quickly ſpread; indeed they themſelves promoted the news of their coming, by burning ſome of the firſt houſes they came to. This occaſioned the country to fly before them with the greateſt rapidity, and they, being about 40 in number, took the country before them, keeping nearly the courſe of the Kiſkeminetas, going in ſmall parties, from 5 to 7, as far as has been obſerved: they do not ſeem to be ſo anxious to kill as to plunder and deſtroy; however, ſeveral remarkable eſcapes have been made, for inſtance, two families belonging to Meſſrs Feal and Miller—they were ſurrounded in a bottom, and only two of them taken; two men and a woman were wounded and are likely to live; one of their ſons who eſcaped ſaved two other families, who were juſt entering the bottom. Their ardent deſire to get horſes ſeems to divert their attention from ſhedding blood. They greedily ſeize every kind of plunder. After ſome of them had been ſo cloſely puſhed in recroſſing the Allegheny, as to leave ſome of the horſes, hopes were entertained that they were gone off: when however they appeared at different places much further in the ſettlement, at one plantation, above the mouth of Loyalhanna, they went boldly to the ſtable and fields, and took out the horſes, killing a ſtallion, which proved unruly, and taking off the reſt, without diſturbing the family, who were trembling within. Perhaps they were afraid that ſome of them would fall in attempting the houſe. About the ſame time they killed a man with a load of dry meat going to the ſtation, and took the horſe and load. Two days ago one of them was wounded by a young man who perceived three of them waylaying his father's and another family carry off ſome grain, &c. to a place of ſafety. This was on the courſe towards Hannah's-town.—By a letter from Col. Campbell, I am juſt informed that a ſcout has purſued the party of Indians that appeared as high up as the mouth of Black-leg creek, down to Allegheny, where, though they ſaw them different times, the ground was ſo unfavourable, they could not get a ſhot at them; but had recovered ten horſes. Another ſcout goes out there to-day. A ſcout is alſo out from the neighbourhood where I live. Though there was ſufficient matter for alarm and terror without telling lies to promote it, I believe more have fled on the account of falſe alarms miſchievouſly contrived within this two or three days paſt, than formerly. Hannah's-town is now the frontier, and they have erected block houſes at Greenſburgh; north of Loyalhanning, Denniſon's is frontier. You will ſee by the map Weſtmoreland is now deſolate till near the center, and the reſt much diſturbed. At the firſt alarm, Col. Campbell called upon two battalions of militia to turn out a company each; but before the day of rendezvous, theſe two battalions were chiefly broken up. He has ſince ordered out two other battalions, and is adviſed to call for aſſiſtance from Fayette county.

"The Scarcity of arms among the people is a diſtreſſing circumſtance, voluntary exertions are prevented, and the flight of many families promoted from that cauſe. The people were ſo confident that they would never ſee war again, and in ſuch neceſſity for money to repair their deſolate places when peace was obtained, that they ſold their guns to people going down the river. I hear from Pittſburg that Mrs. Harbiſon eſcaped from the Indians, and has diſcovered ſome treacherous perſons among us. I alſo underſtand that a private expedition is on foot; but I expect you will receive more perfect accounts from Pittſburgh than I am poſſeſſed of; my houſe and many of the neighbouring houſes being crouded with families that have fled, and frequent conſultations being neceſſary. I have not been far abroad ſince this diſtreſſing ſcene commenced; therefore my information is neceſſarily local.

"All the public exertions againſt the hoſtile Indians having been hitherto unfortunate, the diſtreſſes of the people have conſequently encreaſed inſtead of being removed, and the people themſelves appear to have loſt heart, and not to be capable of thoſe exertions which they made the laſt war. My endeavour to encourage them I find has much leſs effect this year than it had the laſt. Though the army is ſlow of raiſing, yet its permanency gives ground to hope that this ſeaſon is more critical than any that is to follow."

THE general communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons, in New-Jerſey, will be held, agreeably to adjournment, at Trenton, on Tueſday, the third day of July next, of which the ſeveral lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will pleaſe to take notice. MASKEL EWING, Grand Secretary.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a *Mayor's Court* for the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, will be held at the City-Hall, in the ſaid city, on *Monday* the 18th day of June inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Sheriffs, Conſtables, and perſons bound by recognizance to appear thereat, are deſired to take notice, and give their attendance accordingly---Alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the Priſoners that are, or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city, are then and there, in their proper perſons, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the houſe of *John Fritz*, South Front-ſtreet, No. 376, on *Wedneſday* the 13th day of June, inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (by adjournment) A certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the weſt ſide of Front ſtreet, continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, in Moyamenſing townſhip and county of Philadelphia aforeſaid; containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid 37 feet 2 inches, and in length or depth 253 feet, gradually encreaſing that breadth where it contains in breadth 29 feet, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded eaſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with Daniel Harriſon's ground, weſtward with William Hughs's ground, and northward with ground belonging to the Swediſh Congregation: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Matthew and Thomas Johns, and to be ſold by

WM. WILL, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of James Mathews, deceaſed, will be ſold at private ſale, all the real eſtate of ſaid Mathews, in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, viz. the following plantation, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres of upland and meadow, on which is a good ſquare log houſe and barn, an exceeding good apple orchard of ſeven acres, about fifty acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered with ſhip timber and hickory; there is a landing on the premiſes, on Oldman's creek; alſo about twelve and a half acres of upland, and three and a half acres of meadow, on Raccoon creek, ſubject to an improving leaſe; likewiſe ſix acres of meadow on Raccoon creek. For terms apply to GIDEON DINNEY, near the premiſes, who is our attorney in fact.

JOHN CAMPBELL, and
June 8, 1792. *6w DANIEL MORRISON.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on the Lancaſter road, in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 6th of June inſtant, a dark grey HORSE, five years old, a natural trotter, full fifteen hands and an half high, no brand, his head and face darker than his body, has never been docked, though his tail not much longer than common, the hair having been pulled out he might paſs for being docked unleſs examined, his mane inclines to part, and has ſomething of a hollow in his face below the eyes. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

† BENJAMIN BROWN.

Said thief has left a ſmall bay Horſe, with ſome white hairs in his tail, in the ſaid paſture, which it is likely has been ſtolen. The owner is deſired to come, prove property and take him away.

June 7, 1792.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, on the night of the ſixth of June inſtant, out of the paſture of Jacob Comely, inn-keeper, at Smithfield, a dark brown Gelding, three years old this graſs, about fourteen hands and three inches high, ſlim built, a natural trotter, has been lately broke to the ſaddle, but is gentle tempered, has a ſtar on his forehead, he is ſomething more than half Engliſh blood. Any perſon that can give any intelligence of ſaid horſe to ſaid Comely, living in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, if taken in the neighbourhood, if out of the ſtate, EIGHT DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges. JACOB COMELY.

N. B. The colt above deſcribed is thin of fleſh, and has a remarkable habit of curbing in his head when rode a few miles with a tight rein. *

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE gaol, on the night of the ninth inſtant, four convicts, viz. JOSEPH SMITH, JACOB KOGH, MOSES COX and SIMON SHLORP. The above named Joſeph Smith is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, thin viſage, black hair half grown, ſomewhat conſumptive, a native of Ireland. Jacob Kogh is about twenty-three years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a clumſy make and ſandy complexion, an American born. Moſes Cox is about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlim made, ſandy hair and complexion, with grey eyes and a down look, an American born. Simon Shlorp is about five feet five inches high, about fifty years of age, a native of Germany.

Whoever takes up the above named convicts, and ſecures them in the gaol of this county, or any within this ſtate, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Dollars for each or either of them. HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, May 11th, 1792.

SAMUEL HOWELL,

No. 54, *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,

HAS juſt imported in the Sampſon, from China, and now landing, freſh Bohea, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin, and Souchong Teas, and Nankeens, which he will ſell on low terms, for caſh, or ſhort credit. May 29 1792.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the tenth of April laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named Henry Youngken, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a well ſet fellow, fair ſkin, dark brown hair, and about 19 years of age: had on when he went away, a blue coat, black velvet breeches, ſpotted velvet jacket, and fine hat, by trade a tanner and currier. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol of this county, that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward.

DANIEL FULMER.

Bucks county, Haycock townſhip, May 19, 1792. *

April 21, 1792.

Birdſborough Eſtate.

THE ſubſcriber intending to cloſe his concerns in the iron buſineſs in the courſe of the preſent year, propoſes to diſpoſe of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, ſcarcely needs a deſcription; but as ſome account may be neceſſary to thoſe, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron buſineſs on this eſtate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſpring and ſmoak houſes, two large ſtone barns, a convenient ſtable near the manſion: a well-built new griſt mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country ſtones: a large and commodious houſe for the miller, with a ſtore adjoining: one *large forge* with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one ſmaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements neceſſary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy ſtone dwelling houſe for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a ſpring houſe, carpenter and ſmith's ſhops, with a ſufficient number of comfortable ſtone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good ſaw mill, with tools neceſſary for working it. All the above deſcribed buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are alſo on this tract, two good farm houſes, at preſent in the tenure of two induſtrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at preſent occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new ſtone dwelling houſe and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good ſpring houſe: alſo a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſtable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence: at preſent occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at preſent occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm houſe and good ſtone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A ſmall tract of 40 acres, at a ſmall diſtance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An iſland of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the manſion houſe, where there is an excellent ſhad fiſhery.

All the farms are in a high ſtate of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large ſummer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, ſufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for ſale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are ſeveral furnaces within a few miles of the premiſes, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages theſe works will reap from the propoſed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the preſent ſtate of the river, there is a conſiderable ſaving made by water carriage in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fiſher and Hilary Baker, eſquires, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

This day is publiſhed, and to be Sold by

PARRY HALL, No. 149,

Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Fourth ſtreet, (Price One Eighth of a Dollar.)

A Narrative of the Extraordinary Caſe of GEORGE LUKINS, of Yatton, Somerſetſhire, who was poſſeſſed with Evil Spirits for 18 years. Alſo, an account of his remarkable Deliverance in the veſtry-room of Temple Church, in the city of Briſtol, extracted from the manuſcripts of ſeveral perſons who attended: To which is prefixed, a Letter from the Rev. W. R. W.

He has alſo for ſale-- Alleine's Alarm and Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, bound together, 3s. Baxter's Saints' Everlaſting Reſt, 5/7½. The Chriſtian's Pattern; being Extracts from Thomas à Kempis, 2s. Abridgment of Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exerciſes of the Heart, 1/10½. Harriſon's Engliſh Grammar, 1/6. Hunter on the Venereal Diſeaſe, with plates, 18/9. The new Method of Innoculating for the Small Pox, by Doctor Benjamin Ruſh, 1/10½. Medical Inquiries and Obſervations, by ditto, 8/4. Pomfret's Poems, a neat pocket edition, 2/9½. Collection of Hymns for the uſe of the Methodiſt Society, 3/9. With a variety of other books. Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-Books, Paper, Quills, &c. &c.

In the Preſs, and will be publiſhed with all convenient expedition, Dr. Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic, in two vols. 8vo. An Apprentice wanted. May 22. 4w.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a ſaddle, better than half worn, with a blue ſweat cloth. Likewiſe, a new ſilver Watch, maker's name Blake, with a middling long chain, and a large ſeal: The man who is ſuſpected is a middle ſized well ſet man, ſuppoſed to be between 25 and 30 years of age, dark complexion, ſhort black hair a little curled, had on a white fur hat, bound round the brim with ſilk ribbon of a ſtill lighter ſhade: had on a light coloured coating ſurtout,, a blue or bottle green coat, with large white buttons, three on each cuff, jean breeches, pale blue ſtockings, a very good pair of black grain ſhoes, and large oval buckles with falſe ſtraps; his ſhirt ruffled at the boſom. Was likewiſe ſtolen, a black Horſe, about 14 years old, the hind feet white, the off eye wall'd, with a bald face, trots and paces. Whoever apprehends the ſaid theif, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owners receive their property again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Dollars for the goods and horſe, paid by

ANDREW KASTNER,
May 15. * ROBERT IREDELL.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN, named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of fuſtian breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings, and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY, named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixt cloth, fulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Jolly Poſt, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 10th of this inſtant, a black MARE, one hind foot white, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about twelve years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. BENJAMIN SAMSON.

May 26th, 1792. *

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and of defraying the expences of government," adequate proviſion is made for paying, redeeming, and diſcharging the following debtt or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, a the rates reſpectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to ſay---

1. All the certificates iſſued by this ſtate, upon which an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any exiſting laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the deferred ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or ſilver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred ſtock, on which ſuch additional ſix per cent. certificates were reſpectively granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

3. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the three per cent. ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at ſuch rate as the ſame may be purchaſed; provided the ſame does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or ſilver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. ſtock, on which ſuch additional three per cent. certificates were, reſpectively, granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the intereſt due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of ſuch bills, and taf the intereſt due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, it is further provided, that, if Congreſs ſhallo on or before the 1ſt day of July next, renew and again open the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors or ſhall, in any other manner, and upon any other terms, provide for the aſſumption of the non-ſubſcribed debts owing to ſuch ſtate creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription ſo renewed, or entitled to the benefit of ſuch other proviſion, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid certificate or certificates from the ſtate treaſurer; upon this condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do ſubſcribe to the loan ſo renewed, or acquieſce inthe terms of ſuch other proviſions, and thereupon, on or before the firſt day of July next transfer to the State Treaſurer, foa the uſe of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they ſhall receive from the United States, in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription, or all and ſingular the intereſts ane benefits to be derived from ſuch other proviſion, together with th proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congreſs, in and by an Act, entituled "An act ſupplementary to the act for making proviſion for the debt of the United States," paſſed on the eighth day of May inſtant, has renewed and again opened, the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the reſpective ſtates, which hath not been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the terms propoſed in the act, entituled an Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, ſhall be enlarged on the ſame terms, as in and by the ſaid Act is provided, until the firſt day of March, 1793, incluſively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is made as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depoſiting with the Regiſter General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is alſo made as aforeſaid in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled, upon depoſiting with the State Treaſurer, his, her, or their reſpective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof reſpectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, the holder or holders, of any certificate, or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription to the ſaid loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors, and renewed as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited act of Congreſs, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid laſt mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the ſtate Treaſurer; upon the condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do reſpectively ſubſcribe to the ſaid loan ſo renewed, and thereupon on or before the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, transfer to the ſtate Treaſurer, for the uſe of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they ſhall receive from the Unied States in conſequenoe of ſuch ſubſcription,

And Notice is hereby alſo given, that from and after the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, all intereſt, and all right and claim to intereſt, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will ceaſe and determine, and be thenceforth extinguiſhed, And the holder and holders of the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who ſhall neglect to apply as aforeſaid, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of having the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforeſaid, will forfeit and loſe all the benefit and advantage of the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, unleſs ſuch holder, or holders, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of January next, enter the ſame in a book for that purpoſe to he kept by the Treaſurer; in which laſt mentioned caſe, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, ſo entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries reſpectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever diſcharged, in the ſame manner, at the like rates, and upon the ſame conditions, as if application had been regularly made in purſuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the ſtate debts wil be ready at the treaſury before the expiration of the term preſcribed by the legiſlature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the ſtate debt, who ſhall be deſirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Regiſter General, on or after the 1ſt day of July next.

WATCHES.

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of Gold and Gilt, alſo cap'd and plain, warranted Silver WATCHES, is juſt received, and now for ſale, by ROBERT LESLIE, Clock and Watch maker, No. 167, north Market-ſtreet, and by ISAAC PRICE, Clock and Watch maker, No. 86, ſouth Market-ſtreet.

N. B. Likewiſe an elegant aſſortment of Chains, Seals, &c. *

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, at the meeting of the next General Aſſembly, held at the city of Annapolis, to petition for a diſcharge of my debts, which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAH RILEY.

Kent county, Maryland, June 5, 1792. * 8w.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1792.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchant's coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday the 16th day of June, inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening (by adjournment) a certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, beginning at a ſtone, a corner of Henry Ciſs's land, thence by land late of Iſaac Norris, deceaſed, north 27 degrees weſt 138 perches, and 7-10ths of a perch to a ſtone, a corner of ſaid Bond's other land, thence by the ſame ſouth 51 degrees and a half weſt 53 perches to a ſtake, a coruer, thence ſouth 68 and a half degrees eaſt 13 perches to a ſtake, thence by the ſaid Bond's other land ſouth 29 degrees and an half eaſt 79 perches to a ſtake, a corner of the aforeſaid Henry Ciſs's land, thence by the ſame ſouth 72 degrees and a half eaſt 56 perches and a half to the place of beginning, containing about 30 acres, be the ſame more or leſs: ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Bond, and to be ſold by

WM. WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1792.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office, of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the merchants' coffee-houſe, in ſecond ſtreet, on Saturday the 16th June inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, (by adjournment) a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Brown-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a corner poſt on the ſaid ſtreet, thence by ground of William Coates, north 16 degrees and an half eaſt, 120 feet, or thereabouts, to a corner poſt of Thomas Coates's lot of ground, thence along the ſame north, 66 degrees weſt, 160 feet to a ſtake, thence by ground of Richard Dennis, ſouth 17 degrees weſt, 100 feet, or thereabouts, to a ſtake on Brown-ſtreet aforeſaid, thence by the ſame ſouth 66 degrees and an half eaſt, 160 feet to the place of beginning; ſubject to a ground-rent of ſix pounds per annum.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Young, jun. and to be ſold by WM. WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1792.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the merchants' coffee-houſe, in Second ſtreet, on Saturday the 16th day of June, inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, (by adjournment) all that certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Fourth and Ffth ſtreets from Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containin breadth on the ſaid Saſſafras-ſtreet 34 feet, and in length or depth 152 feet; bounded northward with Saſſafras-ſtreet, eaſtward with ground of Samuel Hazel, ſouthward with a lot of Daniel Dawſon, and weſtward with a lot of Joſeph Tucker; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 30s. ſeized and taken in execution as the property of John Knight, and to be ſold by

WM. WILL, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate about forty miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road, which paſſes through it, in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, and county of Cheſter, on Brandywine creek, and a good ſtand for buſineſs, containing about one hundred acres, bounded by lands of James Kreimer, James Clemſon, Caleb Way, and others; there are on ſaid plantation two good dwelling houſes, and a ſmith's ſhop, a well of excellent water convenient to both houſes, a ſufficient quantity of timber land, ſome good meadow, and more may be made. Alſo one Lot of Wood-land, adjoining lands of Edward Vernon, near the above deſcribed tract, containing about thirty acres. The titles indiſputable. For particulars apply to Elizabeth Pile, at No. 55, Cheſnut-ſtreet, or to Joſeph Aſh, on the premiſes.

The above will be ſold together, or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

SUSANNA MITCHELL,
ELIZABETH PILE.

Phil. May 28, 1792.

N. B. The purchaſer, on paying one hundred pounds, may have credit for the remainder of the purchaſe money for one or more years, as may be agreed on, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commiſſioners appointed to divide a tract of land between the deviſees of John Nicholſon, Eſq; deceaſed, and William Tyler; and alſo a tract of land which was the property of Abel Nicholſon, while he lived, who died without iſſue, (which tract of land was by the aforeſaid John Nicholſon deviſed to his daughters, ſituate in the townſhip of Alloway's creek, in the county of Salem) will meet at the houſe of Edward Siddons, inn-keeper, in the town of Salem, on Second-day, the ſixteenth of the Seventh month next, and proceed to allot, by ballot, their ſeveral and reſpective ſhares. Given under our hands this 24th day of the Fifth month, 1792.

ELNATHAN DAVIS,
MARK MILLER, and } Commiſſioners.
JOHN REDMAN.

‡

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on the 12th day of May, 1791, a certain John Peter Nagel villainouſly murdered William Lein, of Saliſbury townſhip, Northampton county, and afterwards made his eſcape; therefore all perſons are earneſtly requeſted to uſe their beſt endeavours to bring to juſtice the baſe violator of the laws. The ſaid John Peter Nagel is a turner by trade, about five feet eight inches high, of a brown complexion, and has black curled hair; he can play on almoſt every muſical inſtrument, and can ſpeak the Engliſh and German languages. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid villain in any gaol in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

MAGDALEN LEIN.

Saliſbury townſhip, Northampton county, May 29, 1792. ¶

Philadelphia, Reading and Harriſburgh Stages.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he intends erecting ſeveral different Stages on ſprings, to go between the city of Philadelphia and Harriſburg, in the following order, viz.

On Monday the 4th of June next (and every Monday throughout the year) at four o'clock in the morning, one ſtage will ſtart from Reading, and arrive on Tueſday in Philadelphia; from which place another ſtage will ſtart every Wedneſday and Friday mornings, for Reading and Harriſburgh.

A ſtage will continue to leave Harriſburgh every Monday morning, and arrive on the Thurſday following in Philadelphia.

The ſtage that leaves the city of Philadelphia on Wedneſday, will arrive in Harriſburgh on the Saturday following.

The ſubſcriber will ſpare no pains to give general ſatisfaction.

The public's obliged, humble ſervant,

May 28. WILLIAM COLEMAN.

RAN AWAY laſt Sunday, the 29th inſtant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday laſt. He is very artful and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by tf GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

WAS brought to the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the 8th inſtant, (by a Negro man, who ſaid he lived at Duck-creek Croſs Roads) a ſorrel HORSE, with a ſmall ſnip down his face, eleven or twelve years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, ſome ſaddle marks, and appears to be drawn in the chains. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property. pay charges, and take him away; otherwiſe he will be ſold for his keeping, according to law.

JOHN RYAN.

Bull's-Head, Philadelphia, May 15, 1792. *

Paxon and Richardſon,

No. 10, South Third-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

HAVE for ſale, wholeſale and retail, on reaſonable terms, for caſh, or the uſual credit, a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery, and Braſs-wares; among which are, houſe and cabinet furniture; tradeſmens tools of moſt kinds; pewter aſſorted; braſs and iron wire; braſs kettles, baled and unbaled; Engliſh and American glue; frying pans, ſpades and ſhovels; iron caſtings, ſhot and barr lead; Whitechapel needles; buckles, buttons and ſleeve links; and a variety of other ſmall wares. 6w

Alſo oil. painters colours, window glaſs of various ſizes, &c.

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in ſmall kegs, ſuperior to drawn nails, for lathing, ſhort ſhingling, and nailing hoops on caſks, and at leaſt thirty-five per cent. cheaper, to be ſold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front-ſtreet, No. 59; where alſo are to be ſold, as uſual, a complete aſſortment of the beſt Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, fuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, on the ſeventh inſtant, a light ſorrel MARE, about fourteen hands and a half high, has a ſwitch tail, paces and trots, ſhod before, and had a bridle on her neck, with the rein tied to her leg. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES MORRIS.

May 21, 1792.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3240.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1792.

THE general communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons, in New-Jerſey, will be held, agreeably to adjournment, at Trenton, on Tueſday, the third day of July next, of which the ſeveral lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will pleaſe to take notice.

MASKEL EWING, Grand Secretary.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of James Mathews, deceaſed, will be ſold at private ſale, all the real eſtate of ſaid Mathews, in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, viz. the following plantation, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres of upland and meadow, on which is a good ſquare log houſe and barn, an exceeding good apple orchard of ſeven acres, about fifty acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered with ſhip timber and hickory; there is a landing on the premiſes, on Oldman's creek; alſo about twelve and a half acres of upland, and three and a half acres of meadow, on Raccoon creek, ſubject to an improving leaſe; likewiſe ſix acres of meadow on Raccoon creek. For terms apply to GIDEON DINNEY, near the premiſes, who is our attorney in fact.

June 8, 1792. *6w JOHN CAMPBELL, and
DANIEL MORRISON.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on the Lancaſter road, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 6th of June inſtant, a dark grey HORSE, five years old, a natural trotter, full fifteen hands and an half high, no brand, his head and face darker than his body, has never been docked, though his tail not much longer than common, the hair having been pulled out he might paſs for being docked unleſs examined, his mane inclines to part, and has ſomething of a hollow in his face below the eyes. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

† BENJAMIN BROWN.

Said thief has left a ſmall bay Horſe, with ſome white hairs in his tail, in the ſaid paſture, which it is likely has been ſtolen. The owner is deſired to come, prove property and take him away.

June 7, 1792

STRAYED, or ſtolen, on the night of the ſixth of June inſtant, out of the paſture of Jacob Comely, inn-keeper, at Smithfield, a dark brown Gelding, three years old this graſs, about fourteen hands and three inches high, ſlim built, a natural trotter, has been lately broke to the ſaddle, but is gentle tempered, has a ſtar on his forehead, he is ſomething more than half Engliſh blood. Any perſon that can give any intelligence of ſaid horſe to ſaid Comely, living in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, if taken in the neighbourhood, if out of the ſtate, EIGHT DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges.

JACOB COMELY.

N. B. The colt above deſcribed is thin of fleſh, and has a remarkable habit of curbing in his head when rode a few miles with a tight rein.

*

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE gaol, on the night of the ninth inſtant, four convicts, viz. JOSEPH SMITH, JACOB KOGH, MOSES COX and SIMON SHLORP. The above named Joſeph Smith is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, thin viſage, black hair half grown, ſomewhat conſumptive, a native of Ireland. Jacob Kogh is about twenty-three years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a clumſy make and ſandy complexion, an American born. Moſes Cox is about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlim made, ſandy hair and complexion, with grey eyes and a down look, an American born. Simon Shlorp is about five feet five inches high, about fifty years of age, a native of Germany.

Whoever takes up the above named convicts, and ſecures them in the gaol of this county, or any within this ſtate, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Dollars for each or either of them.

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, May 11th, 1702.

SAMUEL HOWELL,

No. 54, *Cheſnut-ſtreet,*

HAS juſt imported in the Sampſon, from China, and now landing, freſh Bohea, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin, and Souchong Teas, and Nankeens, which he will ſell on low terms, for caſh, or ſhort credit.

May 29 1792.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the tenth of April laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named Henry Youngken, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a well ſet fellow, fair ſkin, dark brown hair, and about 19 years of age: had on when he went away, a blue coat, black velvet breeches, ſpotted velvet jacket, and fine hat, by trade a tanner and currier. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol of this county, that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward.

DANIEL FULMER.

Bucks county, Haycock townſhip, May 19, 1792. *

This day is publiſhed, and to be Sold by

PARRY HALL, No. 149,

Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, (Price One Eighth of a Dollar.)

A Narrative of the Extraordinary Caſe of GEORGE LUKINS, of Yatton, Somerſetſhire, who was poſſeſſed with Evil Spirits for 18 years. Alſo, an account of his remarkable Deliverance in the veſtry-room of Temple Church, in the city of Briſtol, extracted from the manuſcripts of ſeveral perſons who attended: To which is prefixed, a Letter from the Rev. W. R. W.

He has alſo for ſale---Alleine's Alarm and Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, bound together, 3s. Baxter's Saints' Everlaſting Reſt, 5ſ7½. The Chriſtian's Pattern; being Extracts from Thomas à Kempis, 2s. Abridgment of Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exerciſes of the Heart, 1ſ10½. Harriſon's Engliſh Grammar, 1ſ6. Hunter on the Venereal Diſeaſe, with plates, 18ſ9. The new Method of Innoculating for the Small Pox, by Doctor Benjamin Ruſh, 1ſ10½. Medical Inquiries and Obſervations, by ditto, 8ſ4. Pomfret's Poems, a neat pocket edition, 2ſ9½. Collection of Hymns for the uſe of the Methodiſt Society, 3ſ9. With a variety of other books. Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-Books, Paper, Quills, &c. &c.

In the Preſs, and will be publiſhed with all convenient expedition, Dr. Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic, in two vols. 8vo. An Apprentice wanted.

May 22. 4w.

April 21, 1792.

Birdſborough Eſtate.

THE ſubſcriber intending to cloſe his concerns in the iron buſineſs in the courſe of the preſent year, propoſes to diſpoſe of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, ſcarcely needs a deſcription; but as ſome account may be neceſſary to thoſe, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron buſineſs on this eſtate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſpring and ſmoak houſes, two large ſtone barns, a convenient ſtable near the manſion: a well-built new griſt mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country ſtones: a large and commodious houſe for the miller, with a ſtore adjoining: one *large forge* with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one ſmaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements neceſſary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy ſtone dwelling houſe for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a ſpring houſe, carpenter and ſmith's ſhops, with a ſufficient number of comfortable ſtone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good ſaw mill, with tools neceſſary for working it. All the above deſcribed buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are alſo on this tract, two good farm houſes, at preſent in the tenure of two induſtrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at preſent occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new ſtone dwelling houſe and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good ſpring houſe: alſo a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſtable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence: at preſent occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at preſent occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm houſe and good ſtone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A ſmall tract of 40 acres, at a ſmall diſtance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An iſland of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the manſion houſe, where there is an excellent ſhad fiſhery.

All the farms are in a high ſtate of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large ſummer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, ſufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for ſale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are ſeveral furnaces within a few miles of the premiſes, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages theſe works will reap from the propoſed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the preſent ſtate of the river, there is a conſiderable ſaving made by water carriage in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fiſher and Hilary Baker, eſquires, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and of defraying the expences of government," adequate proviſion is made for paying, redeeming, and diſcharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates reſpectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to ſay---

1. All the certificates iſſued by this ſtate, upon which an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any exiſting laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the deferred ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or ſilver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred ſtock, on which ſuch additional ſix per cent. certificates were reſpectively granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

3. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the three per cent. ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at ſuch rate as the ſame may be purchaſed; provided the ſame does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or ſilver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. ſtock, on which ſuch additional three per cent. certificates were, reſpectively, granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the intereſt due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of ſuch bills, and taf the intereſt due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, it is further provided, that, if Congreſs ſhallo on or before the 1ſt day of July next, renew and again open the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors or ſhall, in any other manner, and upon any other terms, provide for the aſſumption of the non-ſubſcribed debts owing to ſuch ſtate creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription ſo renewed, or entitled to the benefit of ſuch other proviſion, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid certificate or certificates from the ſtate treaſurer; upon this condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do ſubſcribe to the loan ſo renewed, or acquieſce in the terms of ſuch other proviſions, and thereupon, on or before the firſt day of July next transfer to the State Treaſurer, foa the uſe of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they ſhall receive from the United States, in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription, or all and ſingular the intereſts ane benefits to be derived from ſuch other proviſion, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congreſs, in and by an Act, entituled "An act ſupplementary to the act for making proviſion for the debt of the United States," paſſed on the eighth day of May inſtant, has renewed and again opened, the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the reſpective ſtates, which hath not been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the terms propoſed in the act, entituled an Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, ſhall be enlarged on the ſame terms, as in and by the ſaid Act is provided, until the firſt day of March, 1793, incluſively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is made as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depoſiting with the Regiſter General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is alſo made as aforeſaid in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled, upon depoſiting with the State Treaſurer, his, her, or their reſpective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof reſpectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, the holder or holders, of any certificate, or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription to the ſaid loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors, and renewed as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited act of Congreſs, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid laſt mentioned certificate, or certificates from the ſtate Treaſurer; upon the condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do reſpectively ſubſcribe to the ſaid loan ſo renewed, and thereupon on or before the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, transfer to the ſtate Treaſurer, for the uſe of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they ſhall receive from the United States in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription,

And Notice is hereby alſo given, that from and after the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, all intereſt, and all right and claim to intereſt, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will ceaſe and determine, and be thenceforth extinguiſhed, And the holder and holders of the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who ſhall neglect to apply as aforeſaid, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of having the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforeſaid, will forfeit and loſe all the benefit and advantage of the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, unleſs ſuch holder, or holders, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of January next, enter the ſame in a book for that purpoſe to he kept by the Treaſurer; in which laſt mentioned caſe, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, ſo entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries reſpectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever diſcharged, in the ſame manner, at the like rates, and upon the ſame conditions, as if application had been regularly made in purſuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the ſtate debts wil be ready at the treaſury before the expiration of the term preſcribed by the legiſlature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the ſtate debt, who ſhall be deſirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Regiſter General, on or after the 1ſt day of July next.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate about forty miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road, which paſſes through it, in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, and county of Cheſter, on Brandywine creek, and a good ſtand for buſineſs, containing about one hundred acres, bounded by lands of James Kreimer, James Clemſon, Caleb Way, and others; there are on ſaid plantation two good dwelling houſes, and a ſmith's ſhop, a well of excellent water convenient to both houſes, a ſufficient quantity of timber land, ſome good meadow, and more may be made. Alſo one Lot of Wood-land, adjoining lands of Edward Vernon, near the above deſcribed tract, containing about thirty acres. The titles indiſputable. For particulars apply to Elizabeth Pile, at No. 55, Cheſnut-ſtreet, or to Joſeph Aſh, on the premiſes.

The above will be ſold together, or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. SUSANNA MITCHELL,
Phil. May 28, 1792. ELIZABETH PILE.

N. B. The purchaſer, on paying one hundred pounds, may have credit for the remainder of the purchaſe money for one or more years, as may be agreed on, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required.

WATCHES.

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of Gold and Gilt, alſo cap'd and plain, warranted Silver WATCHES, is juſt received, and now for ſale, by ROBERT LESLIE, Clock and Watch maker, No. 167, north Market-ſtreet, and by ISAAC PRICE, Clock and Watch maker, No. 86, ſouth Market-ſtreet.

N. B. Likewiſe an elegant aſſortment of Chains, Seals, &c. *

STOCKHOLM, April 3.

We have not yet ſeen any authentic liſt of thoſe who are taken up or ſuppoſed to be concerned in the plot of the late regicide: they are however ſaid to be 28 in number, four of whom the aſſaſſin himſelf owned as accomplices; eight lay under violent ſuſpicion, but have not yet confeſſed any thing; one poiſoned himſelf, and laſtly, 14 were arreſted on ſuſpicion, of whom five are ſince releaſed.

The queen of Sweden is very ill.

The deceaſed king not long before his death deſired that the conſpirators might be pardoned, and the aſſaſſin himſelf to be as mildly puniſhed as the law would admit of.

It is ſaid that Ankerſtrom had attempted to ſtarve himſelf to death, but that he had been forced to take nouriſhment.

All the inhabitants of Stockholm have been forbid to have any gun-powder in their houſes, or to ſell any.

FRANCE.

National Aſſembly.

April 25. In the ſitting of the 19th, M. Dumourier read the following communications:

Letter from M. Noailes, to the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs—April 5.

“ Your diſpaches of the 27th of March were brought to me by the courier Derville on the 4th of April. I immediatey obeyed the inſtructions contained in them, by viſiting the Count Cobenzel, vice chancellor of ſtate and of court. I preferred addreſſing myſelf to him, becauſe I was ſure, by his means, of introducing whatever I choſe to the knowledge of the ſovereign.

“ I ſaid every thing to the vice chancellor which could produce a definitive explanation, ſuch as you wiſhed. I repreſented to him how much our uneaſineſs increaſed every day, upon obſerving the hoſtile preparations directed againſt us.

[M. Noailes, after ſome ſimilar obſervations, concluded his addreſs to count Cobenzel, by ſaying, that he had received orders to demand a declaration, by which the court of Vienna ſhould renounce its armaments and coalition; and to announce, that, in default of this declaration, the French king will conſider himſelf to be in a ſtate of war with Auſtria, in which he would be ſupported by the whole nation, who wiſh only for an immediate deciſion.]

“ Count Cobenzel undertook to juſtify his court from the hoſtile views imputed to it, and contended, that the reinforcements ſent to Briſgaw were for the preſervation of order. I obſerved, that ſo many precautions, after the concert that was known to us, juſtified our alarms. I inſiſted eſpecially upon the concluſion of this concert, ſo contrary to what we might expect from an ally.

“ The reply of Count Cobenzel confirmed me in my former opinion, that his court did not wiſh to attack us, but would make requiſitions, which it would be difficult to avoid without a war. He ſaid that the concert was no longer perſonal to the king of Hungary; that he could not withdraw himſelf, but with other courts; and, that this concert would continue till what remained to be ſettled with France was brought to a concluſion. He ſpecified to me three points.

1. “ That ſatisfaction ſhould be given to the princes poſſeſſioned in Alſace.

2. “ That ſatisfaction ſhould be given to the Pope for the county of Avignon.

3. “ That the neighbouring powers ſhall have no reaſon for the apprehenſions which ariſe from the preſent weakneſs of the internal government of France.

“ I aſked Count Cobenzel, if, for anſwer to the repreſentations which I had made him, I might ſay, that his court adhered to the official note of the 10th of March. The Miniſter, perceiving himſelf ſurrounded by the circle which I had drawn, ſaid, that he would take directions of his Majeſty, and inform me of what he ſhould be ordered to ſay.

“ M. de Biſſchoffswerder ſet out this day on his return to Berlin. He would have begun his journey ſooner, but that he waited for a circular letter, which will be addreſſed to the coaleſced courts, and probably to the ſtates of the Empire, as co-ſtates, demanding from each the aſſiſtance that they propoſed to give, either in money or men, in caſe of war.

“ This, I am informed, was the motive of his delay, but I have no certainty upon the ſubject.

“ M. de Biſchoffswerder will ſtop at Prague to ſee the Prince of Hohenlohe, and agree with him upon the time and place for an interview between the Auſtrian General and the duke of Brunſwick. This interview is expected to take place at Leipſic, in the courſe of a month. According to the opinion, the Court of Vienna has adopted a plan purely defenſive, notwithſtanding the endeavours of the court of Berlin to ſuggeſt another.”

Second letter of M. Noailes.

“ I have waited, Sir, for the anſwer of the Count de Cobenzel. He has juſt informed me, on the part of the king of Hungary, that the note dated March 18 contains the anſwer to the demands which I had been charged to renew; and that the diſpoſition expreſſed in that note could be the leſs altered, ſince it contained alſo the opinion of the king of Pruſſia upon the affairs of France, an opinion agreeing in all reſpects with that of the king of Hungary.”

The Preſident then read the following letter from the king:

LETTER from the KING.

“ Mr. President,

“ I entreat you to make known to the aſſembly that I ſhall come there to morrow at half paſt twelve o'clock.

“ Louis.”

On Friday his Majeſty came to the aſſembly, the members of which roſe and were uncovered as he entered, and took their ſeats when he had reached his place. The king then ſpake as follows:

KING's SPEECH.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I have come among you for an object of the higheſt importance in the preſent circumſtances. My Miniſter of Foreign Affairs will read to you the report which he made to me in council on our ſituation with regard to Germany.

The Miniſter of Foreign Affairs then went up, and ſtanding by the king's ſide read the report, which the king had notified to the aſſembly.

Minute of the Cabinet Council of France, addreſſed to the KING

“ Sire,

“ When you took an oath of fidelity to the conſtitution, you became the object of the hatred of the enemies of liberty. No natural tie could ſtop them, no motive of alliance, of neighbourhood, of propriety, could prevent their enmity. Your ancient allies eraſed your name out of the liſt of deſpots, and from that moment they forget your Majeſty's fidelity. The emigrants, rebels to the laws of their country, are gone beyond the frontiers, to prepare a guilty aggreſſion againſt France. They wiſh to carry into its boſom fire and ſword. Their rage would have been impotent, if the foreign princes had not ſeconded and encouraged their criminal manœuvres. The Houſe of Auſtria has done every thing to encourage their audacity.——The Houſe of Auſtria, who ſince the treaty of 1756 has found us good and faithful allies. This treaty, Sire, ſubjected us to the ambitious views of this Houſe. She engaged us in all her wars, to which ſhe called us as her allies We have been prodigal of our blood in the cruel tragedies of deſpotiſm. The inſtant that the Houſe of Auſtria ſaw ſhe could no longer govern us for her purpoſes, ſhe became our enemy.

“ It was Auſtria that ſtirred up againſt France the reſtleſs northern potentate, whoſe tyrannical phrenzy had at laſt made him fall under the ſword of an aſſaſſin.—It was Auſtria who in office, of which Europe ſhall judge, adviſed one party of Frenchmen to take up arms againſt the other. The note of the court of Vienna, of the 18th Feb. was in truth a declaration of war. M. Kaunitz avows the league of the powers againſt France. The death of Leopold ought to have made ſome change in this ambitious ſyſtem; but we have ſeen the contrary.

“ The note of the 18th of March is the ultimatum of the court of Vienna. This note is more provoking ſtill than the former. The king of Hungary wiſhes that we ſhould ſubmit our conſtitution to his reviſion; and he does not diſſemble the project of arming Frenchmen againſt Frenchmen.

“ Sire,” continues the miniſter, “ in charging me with the adminiſtration of foreign affairs you have impoſed on me the telling you the truth: I proceed to tell you the truth. It reſults from this exploſure, that the treaty of 1756 is broken, in fact, by the houſe of Auſtria; that the maintenance of a league of the powers is an act of hoſtility againſt France, and that you ought this inſtant to order M. Noailes, your ambaſſador, to quit the court of Vienna without taking leave.—Sire,—the Auſtrian troops are on the march—the camps are marked out—fortreſſes are building: the nation, by its oath on the 14th of July, has declared, that any man who ſhall accede to an unconſtitutional negociation, is a traitor. The delay granted to Auſtria is expired—your honor is attacked—the nation is inſulted—therefore there remains for you no other part to take, but to make to the National Aſſembly the formal propoſition of war againſt the king of Bohemia and Hungary.”

The Miniſter having read this minute, the King reſumed his ſpeech—

Conclusion *of the* King's Speech.

“ You have heard, Meſſieurs, the deliberation and the deciſion of my council. I ADOPT THEIR DETERMINATION. It is comformable to the wiſh, many times expreſſed, of the National Aſſembly, and to that which has been addreſſed to me to be the wiſh of all the French people. Frenchmen prefer war to a ruinous anxiety, and to a humiliating ſtate, which compromiſes our conſtitution and our dignity. I have done every thing to avert war; but I judge it indiſpenſable. I come, therefore, in the terms of the conſtitution, TO PROPOSE TO YOU FORMALLY TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST THE KING OF BOHEMIA AND HUNGARY.”

A burſt of applauſe broke from the galleries.

The Aſſembly maintained a dignified ſilence.

The Preſident anſwered:

“ Sire,

“ The Aſſembly will proceed to deliberate on the great propoſition which your majeſty has made to them. They will addreſs to you, by a meſſage, the reſult of their deliberation.”

The king then retired with his miniſters, and conducted by the ſame deputation of members. The hall rang with acclamations of the people.

The Aſſembly was adjourned to five in the evening.

April.———(Evening.)

Read a letter from Gen. Luckner, complaining that the war miniſter had made public a letter of his, which was of a confidential nature.

Read a letter from M. Beau, merchant at Marſeilles, containing information that M. Marchand, maſter of the ſhip Le Solide, has diſcovered four iſlands in the Indian ſeas, which are fully peopled, and abounding in hogs, birds, herbs, &c. and he had taken poſſeſſion of them in the name of the French nation, and of Louis XVI. This letter was accompanied by charts of the iſlands. The charts were accepted, but the maſter of the ſhip was blamed for having taken poſſeſſion of the iſlands, as the French nation has renounced all conqueſts.

LONDON, April 15.

The Cornwallis brings advice from Canton, that a dock yard, called the Banſale, belonging to the Dutch, had been burnt. The concerns of that country all over India are by no means in a flouriſhing ſtate. There has been a diſturbance between the Engliſh and the French ſeamen in Canton river, in which the former had pulled down the National colours, and trampled them under feet.

The Ruſſians are evacuating all the places taken from the Turks, and among others Iſmail is on the point of being reſtored.

General Abercrombie, with the Bombay army, had aſcended ſix miles beyond the higheſt Ghaut, well ſupplied with proviſions—four of the principal field pieces, buried in the retreat, had been dug up in perfect preſervation, and formed part of his artillery.

The general idea was, that the war would be happily concluded before April.

On the 9th of October, the Thames and Minerva frigates arrived at an iſland on the Malabar Coaſt belonging to Tippoo Saib, and ſent a flag of truce to demand its ſurrender, which was refuſed until the 12th of that month, when the frigates got within a quarter of a mile right under their guns, and ſent a boat aſhore with a Lieutenant, on which they ſurrendered. About 250 people were made priſoners. It was well ſtocked with rice and pepper, powder and ſhot. In the river called Onore, there was a 50 gun ſhip and a cutter, but our ſhips could not get near them for want of water.

The new King of Hungary has taken ſome pains to conciliate his ſoldiers, giving them a ſmall increaſe of pay, and ſuch as are ſtationed in the Royal palaces half a pound of meat daily.

April 26.

The deciſion of the National Aſſembly of France has accorded preciſely with the general anticipation. In the ſitting of Friday evening, the important decree was paſſed, which ſanctions the hoſtilities of France with the King of Bohemia and Hungary.

It is at the ſame time reſolved, that a manifeſto ſhould be immediately publiſhed and diſtributed through the continent, ſtating the provocations and the motives by which the nation was induced to enter on a war. It was alſo propoſed, that both the National Guards and the troops of the line ſhould take the oath to the Conſtitution, as preſcribed on the 14th of January laſt; but this new ceremony was deemed ſuperfluous.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, it is ſaid, will ſend a fleet this ſummer into the Mediterranean. It is ſuppoſed that it will convey a number of troops to the ſouth of France, and co-operate with the court of Spain in aſſiſting the counter-revolution in France.

Events in Sweden.

The Dutch mail, which arrived on Saturday, brings leſs intelligence than might have been expected from Stockholm, the advices from that place being of little later date than thoſe late received.

They concur in confirming former reports of the preſence of mind ſhewn by Guſtavus during his illneſs. It appears, that, while he waited for the arrival of his ſurgeons in an apartment adjoining to the ſaloon of the Opera Houſe, ſeveral of the Foreign Miniſters preſented themſelves, to whom he ſaid, “ I have given orders, gentlemen, that the gates of the city ſhall be ſhut.—You will, therefore, not take it ill, if you ſhould be unable to ſend couriers to your courts, until after three days. Your advices will then be more certain, ſince it will then probably be known whether I can ſurvive or not.” His converſation then related to the effects which the accident might produce in Europe; and the love of fame, which was always his predominant paſſion, was perceptible in his remarks.

General Baron D'Armfeldt, one of his moſt affectionate friends, entered the room, pale with ſorrow, and unable to utter a word. As he approached, the King, ſtretching out his hand to him, ſaid, “ What's the matter, my friend?—Be not ſo alarmed upon my account. You know by experience what a wound is;” thus flatteringly alluding to the wound which the General had received in Finland.

At eight o'clock on the morning of his death, he received the ſacrament. The Queen had taken leave of him the evening before. At half paſt ten, he died in great agonies, in the preſence of the firſt phyſician Dahlberg, of the Grand Aimoner Waliguiſt, of the Chamberlain Borghenſtiera, and of two pages.

The will was opened the ſame day at noon in the apartments of the young King, by Laſthom, the Secretary of Reviſion; the two princes his uncles, and the Chiefs of all the regiments and of the department, took the oaths to him; and the uſual proclamations were made.

The reports in Stockholm were, that the conſpiracy was formed by an hundred and eleven perſons, all noble, and reſiding partly in Stockholm, partly in the provinces; and that the plan conſiſted of 36 articles, one of which was, that, “ as ſoon as the King ſhould be diſpatched, the Duke of Sudermania, and the perſons moſt attached to his Majeſty, as the Generals Taube and Baron Ruuth and M. Hakanſon, ſhould be attacked; and their heads ſhould be carried in triumph thro' the ſtreets; that Lieut. Col. Lilienhorn, Major of Guards, ſhould immediately take the command of the troops in Stockholm; that when the public force was won over, the conſtitution ſhould be reſtored to the ancient principles of a limited monarchy; that the Prince Royal ſhould be entirely executive, and committed to the national ſovereignty.”

The perſons arreſted are chiefly young men. Several nobles, who were moſt forward in the oppoſition to the King, but who were incapable of meditating his death, repaired to the palace, ſoon after the attempt was known. The King, being informed that the Count de Brahe, one of theſe, was in an anti-chamber, making enquiries concerning his ſituation, deſired that he might be admitted, and ſaid to him,—“ that though he was under circumſtances much to be lamented, he regarded that day as happy for himſelf, ſince it had given him an opportunity of reconciliation with one of his oldeſt friends.”

By a private letter received at Paris, from the banks of the Rhine, it appears that the court of Pruſſia had, ſome time ago, given orders to the Pruſſian Envoy at Paris, to diſpatch a courier the moment that war ſhould be reſolved upon by the National Aſſembly. The firſt courier has accordingly been ſent with all expedition to Heſſe Caſſel, from whence another was to be inſtantly diſpatched to the Commander in chief of the army of 15,000 Pruſſians, waiting for orders to march into Leige, which they will eaſily accompliſh in three days.

This army is intended not only to check the interruption of the French, but alſo to keep the Liegeois in awe, who only wiſh for another opportunity to break their fetters.

M. De Conde is at Bengem with 1,500 men. There are 8,000 Emigrants in the vicinity of Coblentz. The corps of Wittgenſtein has received orders from the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel to quit the country of Hanau in forty-eight hours.

The Legion of Mirabeau is ſtill in the principality of Hohenloe, unprovided with any arms except ſabres.

Quarters are preparing in the Margraviate of Baden for 8000 Auſtrian Horſe. Bavaria is full of troops, but they are not in motion.

DECREE of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, declaring war againſt the King of Hungary and Bohemia.

April 20. The National Aſſembly deliberating on the formal propoſition of the King, conſidering that the court of Vienna, in contempt of treaties, has continued to grant an open protection to French rebels; that it has excited and formed a concert with ſeveral powers of Europe againſt the independence and ſecurity of the French nation:

That Francis I. King of Hungary and Bohemia, has, by his notes of the 18th of March and 7th of April laſt, refuſed to renounce this concert:

That notwithſtanding the propoſition made to him by the note of the 14th of March, 1792, to reduce, on both ſides, to a peace eſtabliſhment the troops on the frontiers, he has continued and encreaſed the hoſtile preparations:

That he has formally infringed the ſovereignty of the French nation, by declaring that he would ſupport the pretenſions of the German Princes, poſſeſſionaries in

France, to whom the French nation have continued to offer indemnifications.

That he has attempted to divide the French citizens, and to arm them againſt one another, by holding out ſupport to the malcontents in the concert of powers; conſidering in fine that the refuſal of an anſwer to the laſt diſpatches of the King of the French leaves no longer any hope to obtain, by means of amicable negociation, the redreſs of theſe different grievances, and amounts to a declaration of war, it decrees that there exiſts a caſe of urgency.

The National Aſſembly declares, that the French nation faithful to the principles conſecrated by the conſtitution, "not to undertake any war with the view of making conqueſts, and never to employ its force againſt the liberties of any people," only takes up arms in defence of its liberty and its independence; that the war into which they are compelled to enter, is not a war nation againſt nation, but the juſt defence of a free people againſt the unjuſt oppreſſion of a monarch: that the French will never confound their brothers with their real enemies; that they will neglect nothing to ſoften the rigours of war; to preſerve property, and prevent it from ſuſtaining any injury, and to bring down upon the heads of thoſe alone who league themſelves againſt liberty, all the evils inſeparable from war.

That it adopts all thoſe foreigners who, abjuring the cauſe of its enemies, ſhall join its ſtandard, and conſecrate their efforts to the defence of freedom; that it will even favour, by all means in its power, their eſtabliſhment in France.

Deliberating on the formal propoſition of the King, and after having decreed the caſe of urgency, it decrees war againſt the King of Hungary an Bohemia.

The KING's ANSWER.

"I ſhall take the decree of the National Aſſembly into deep confideration. It involves the moſt important intereſts of the Nation."

Next day the Miniſter of Juſtice informed the Aſſembly that the King had ſanctioned the decree.

In the ſeſſion of the 22d inſtant, ſeveral ſmall ſums having been offered to the Aſſembly towards defraying the expences of the war, Mr. Jeury roſe and moved, that each member ſhould devote to the ſervice of their country a third of the indemniſication which they ſhould receive in the months of May, June and July. This ſacrifice, he ſaid, would produce a ſum of 406,770 livres; that is, 546 livres for each Deputy. This Mr. Bazire objected to; but the whole Aſſembly roſe inſtantaneouſly, and unanimouſly ſupported the motion of Mr. Jeury, which was converted into a decree.

The funds felt a depreſſion yeſterday, owing to the prevailing idea that this country would be engaged in the impending war on the continent.

To counteract the effects of ſuch a notion, and to prevent the further ſpreading of an alarm, which the belief of it muſt naturally occaſion, we can from pretty good authority aſſure our readers, that there is no reaſonable ground at preſent to preſume that this country will interfere in the quarrel of the French Nation and the King of Hungary.—From the ſame authority we venture to add, that the rumours which have been artfully and maliciouſly propagated of the probability of preſs-warrants being iſſued, are totally void of foundation, and muſt have originated in ſome baſe purpoſe to impoſe on the credulity of the public.

The ceremony of declaring war againſt the king of Bohemia has already been obſerved in many principal towns in France. At Calais war was declared on Wedneſday.—The firſt news of the operations of the French is expected to be the attack of Oſtend.

All the advices by the mails agree, that the greateſt activity in arming is uſed at all the foreign courts in Europe, and that troops are marching from all quarters towards the Rhine, on the frontiers of Flanders and France.

Letters from Givet, make mention of 4000 Pruſſians, who are on their march for the country of Liege; other letters ſtate the number of 8000, and they ſay they are actually arrived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 27,

In a committee of the whole houſe on the ſlave trade, Mr. Secretary Dundas's motion for prohibiting the importation of African negroes after Jan. 8, 1800, was read.

Lord Mornington argued ſtrenuouſly for a more ſpeedy abolition of the ſlave trade, and moved that 1795 ſhould be inſerted, inſtead of 1800.

The committee divided upon Lord Mornington's amendment for the abolition on the 1ſt of Jan. 1795. Ayes, 130, Noes, 161; Majority, 31.

The Speaker propoſed January 1. 1796.

Sir Edward Knatchbull begged to know, whether, if 1796 was agreed to, it was intended to revive the queſtion by the promoters of it, by urging, at any future period, a more ſpeedy end to the trade.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox both declared, that they would conſider the vote of that night as deciſive upon the queſtion, and not ſubject to reviſion.

The committee then divided upon the propoſition for the 1ſt of January, 1796. Ayes 151, Noes 132; majority 19 for aboliſhing the trade after January 1, 1796.

KNOXVILLE, May 29.

A gentleman, lately from Georgia, whoſe veracity may be depended on, informs, that an expreſs arrived from gen. M'Gillivray to the governor of Georgia, requeſting him to make proviſion for 2000 Indians, who were to attend him at the running of the line determined on by the late treaty—that gen. M'Gillivray is firmly reinſtated in his nation—that Bowles went with a party of Indians againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements, and had robbed a ſtore and committed other depredations—that the Spaniards had purſued, and taken him and his party priſoners; that Bowles was ſent to the mines, and the Indians permitted to return to their ſquaws.—This early check in the career of Bowles induced the Creeks to implore the protection of general M'Gillivrary, and to ſolicit him to return to his country.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fayette county, Kentucky, to his brother in Greene county, dated May 1, 1792.

"I am very ſorry to inform you of the invaſion of our country. It is ſaid 600 Indians are now in our ſettlements. The night before laſt a party of them burnt Frankfort, a frontier town, and killed 50 perſons."

BALTIMORE, June 12.

On Thurſday, the 31ſt ult. the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church of Maryland, met in the city of Annapolis; and after tranſacting, in great harmony, the important buſineſs which came before them, adjourned on Saturday, the 2d inſtant.

The Convention unanimouſly choſe the Rev. Thomas J. Claggett, D. D. Biſhop, and elected the Rev. Dr. Bowie, and the Rev. Meſſrs Biſſett, Bend and Coleman, and Col. John Weems, Major James Lloyd, Dr. John Hindman, and Mr James Howard, their repreſentatives in the General Convention, to be held in the city of N. York on the ſecond Tueſday of September next.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Yeſterday the election for Governor and Lieut. Governor, was determined in this city, when GEORGE CLINTON and PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, Eſqrs. were, by Melanction Smith, David Gelſton, Jonathan N. Havens, Pierre Van Cortlandt, jun. Thomas Tillotſon, David M'Carty and Daniel Graham, being a majority of the Canvaſſers, appointed and declared Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the ſtate.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 4th of April, 1792, per the Packet.

"By the packet I ſend a newſpaper, with the memorable debates of the 2d inſtant, on the abolition of the Slave-Trade, in which we have ſucceeded beyond our expectations, tho' not equal to wiſhes for immediate abolition. Yet as that queſtion was loſt by the ſecond diviſion of 125 to 193, I own, that rather than obtain mere *regulation* after the loſs of *immediate abolition*, I am one of thoſe who prefer *abolition* at a *certain* period (which is rumoured to be three years) rather than loſe our chance of a real *abolition*, by the introduction of any regulation, which can only ſerve to perpetuate this horrid traffic.

"I was twelve hours in the houſe, and heard with peculiar pleaſure Wilberforce's moſt maſterly and pathetic ſpeech, in which the houſe ſeemed deeply intereſted, and paid him unceaſing attention for about three hours and an half. Pitt ſat behind him, and handed the papers that he wanted in the courſe of his ſpeech; and on the concluſion of it, I *ſaw* Pitt *write* the very motion, which Wilberforce moved for the abolition; after which there ſeemed a great degree of emulation between Pitt and Fox, in the zeal, ardour and ability they evinced to the noble cauſe, in their wonderful eloquent ſpeeches; in which they pledged themſelves to perſiſt in their endeavours for unqualified abolition.

"We wait impatiently to ſee Dundas's bill to aboliſh the Slave-Trade at a certain peried, *againſt which* I am aſſured our determined friends *all voted*, as nothing ſhort of unqualified and immediate abolition would content them or us. Our committee are going to publiſh our thanks to thoſe who voted only for *immediate* abolition, as we can never countenance a meaſure ſhort of that noble principle."

According to letters from Bourdeaux, three hundred thouſand men have voluntarily inliſted in France, upon finding there was a deficiency of little more than 50,000 in the line of the army. A million of men, it is ſaid, are preparing to follow their example, if found neceſſary. It is mentioned in London papers, that ſo dreadful has been the plague in Egypt, that three hundred thouſand houſes have been depopulated, and ſhut up by the order of the government. "What is very extraordinary this awful viſitation, which carried off nearly half a million of people, laſted but three days."

There is a ſimilarity of conduct (ſays a London paper) in the deſpotic combinations on the continent, and the government of this country, which cannot eſcape the notice of the diſcerning. Auſtria, Pruſſia, and Sweden appear deſirous of provoking France firſt to declare hoſtilities, and the late affair in the Eaſt-Indies between an Engliſh and French frigate, would induce one to believe that England wiſhed France to begin a war.

Extract of a letter from Germantown, June 16.

"Since the eſtabliſhment of the ſociety in this place, for promoting domeſtic manufactures, conſiderable progreſs has been made in the linen and woollen branches; and a great emulation has been created to make uſe of American articles of cloathing. The ſociety is now turning its attention to the culture of ſilk. At the laſt meeting of the ſociety, the Preſident diſtributed a quantity of the eggs of the ſilk worm, and it is expected attention to this ſubject will in a few years contribute to the proſperity of our village——One member of the ſociety has ſown twenty buſhels of flaxſeed this year, the produce of which will be manufactured inthe neighbourhood."

At a meeting of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in this ſtate, held at Chriſt Church the 5th inſt. the following Gentlemen were appointed delegates to the General Convention of ſaid Church in the United States, to be held in the city of New-York, the 3d Tueſday in September next, viz

The Revd. Dr. Smith, Revd. Dr. Magaw, Revd. Mr. Pilmore, Revd. Mr. Grig, William Bingham, Eſq. and Meſſrs. John Campbell and Wooddrop Sims.

Died, on Saturday laſt, Major RICHARD FULLERTON, of this city.

While the ſurviving patriots who atchieved the independence of their country, enjoy the bleſſings in peace and proſperity; while affection dwells on the memory of a departed parent, friend, or benefactor; while flattery, with artificial honours, decorates the tomb of the affluent and great; juſtice and ſentiment forbid that RICHARD FULLERTON ſhould paſs unnoticed to the grave." A native of Pennſylvania, a citizen of the union, he early diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the cauſe of American liberty. In the military ſcene, which, during the momentous conteſt, was indeed the ordeal "*to try men's ſouls*," he was brave, vigilant, and active.

Through the various grades of the Pennſylvania line, he roſe with reputation; though his ambition aimed not at rank, as an inſtrument of perſonal elevation, but as the means of enabling him to advance that ſervice, in which his heart was enthuſiaſtically warmed, and his life was cheerfully expoſed.

With ſuch motives the humbleſt talents could afford eſſential aid; but to the beſt wiſhes, FULLERTON united a capacity, to promote the triumphs of his country. The Veterans who remember him in the various characters of a ſoldier, Officer and inſpector, will bear teſtimony of his practice and of his ſkill in diſcipline and tactics, and though his name ſhould not be enrolled with the illuſtrious names of *Waſhington*, of *Green*, *Mercer* and *Montgomery*, may it never be forgotten in the catalogue of thoſe who have contributed to the happineſs and glory of America.

Public and private virtue are more allied than common critics can perceive, or captious miſanthrops allow; FULLERTON, the faithful ſervant of the public, was in private life, a tender huſband, an inſtructive father, an indulgent maſter: And be it here announced, the grateful plaudit of his numerous friends, neighbours, and aſſociates, that

He lived without guile,
And died without reproach!

NEW THEATRE.

Monday arrived in this city from London, by the way of New-York, the model by which the new Theatre of Meſſrs Wignell and Reinegle, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, is to be erected. This plan has been pronounced by European Architects and perſons of taſte and judgment, to be better calculated for a building of convenient and elegant accommodation, as well with reſpect to the performers as the audience, than any Theatre of equal dimenſions, hitherto conſtructed—The model will in a few days be exhibited for the gratification of the curious,

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, formerly of Newtown, in the county of Bucks, ſhop-keeper, that have diſcharged him, agreeable to the conditions mentioned in a deed of truſt from John Sykes to Abel James and others, are requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts before the 15th day of Auguſt next to the ſubſcribers Thoſe who neglect will be excluded a dividend of monies in the hands of JOSEPH HILLBORN.

June 15th, 1792.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ELIJAH ETTING, late of York-town, are requeſted to produce their accounts or demands, within three months from the date hereof, unto CALEB FOULKE or WILLIAM WISTER, merchants, in Philadelphia, in order to adjuſt a dividend of monies remaining in the hands of the aſſignees of the ſaid Elijah Etting's eſtate. Such perſons as neglect to produce their demands within the time aforeſaid, will be excluded from the benefit of the monies now ready to divide amongſt the creditors of the ſaid Elijah Etting.

BENJAMIN SWETT,
acting Truſtee to the eſtate of Hubley
and Graff, aſſignees.

Phil. 6th Mo. 18, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation or tract of land, containing 530 acres, or thereabouts ſituate in Franklin county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſeven miles from Chamberſburg, and four miles from Green Caſtle. The great road from Chamberſburg to Green Caſtle, Hager's-Town and Wincheſter, runs through it. About 140 acres are cleared, amongſt which are ſome excellent meadow, and more can be made. The ſoil is of good quality, and well watered, and the uncleared land is exceedingly well timbered. This tract of land being the property of ADAM HOOPS, now employed in ſurveying in the Geneſee country; application for the terms of ſale may be made to him, in Ontario county, ſtate of New-York, or to ROBERT MORRIS, in the city of Philadelphia.

June 19, 1792.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday, the 17th of June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Spruce-ſtreet, No. 172, Philadelphia, a German Servant Man, named FREDERICK KABELMACHER, a joiner by trade, between 26 and 27 years of age, about five feet four or five inches high, well ſet, and ſtoops a little in his walking, has a pale and down-look countenance, and dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat and jacket, with yellow buttons, corduroy breeches, white cotton ſtockings, good ſhoes, with white metal buckles, and a round caſtor hat almoſt new. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS, if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that he may be had again, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL MILLER.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant man, named Jacob Stier, a butcher by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has dark brown hair, full face, dark eyes, ſpeaks very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, a new blue cloth coat, with large yellow buttons, new fuſtian jacket and breeches, with ſmall metal buttons, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, new ſhoes with large buckles, and a new round wool hat bound. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES BOUMAN.

WAS committed a few days ago, to this gaol, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf Harkey: he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a ſlim make, and ſays he is about 43 years of age, and belongs to one Parry Leatherbery, Eſq; Attorney at Law, at New Town Cheſter, Maryland. His maſter is requeſted to ſend and take him away, paying coſts, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged according to law.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, June 14, 1792. §

WHEREAS my wife Mildred having eloped from my bed and board, without juſt cauſe, and being apprehenſive ſhe will run me in debt, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date. JESSE MENDENHALL.

Weſt-Cheſter, March 27, 1792. ‡ 39

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, a black Horſe, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar, in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

June 9. ‡ WILLIAM ENGARD.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, on Marſhall's road, five miles from Philadelphia, on the 11th May, a ſmall brindled COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold to pay her keeping.

June 9. EDWARD HALEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, at the meeting of the next General Aſſembly, held at the city of Annapolis, to petition for a diſcharge of my debts, which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAH RILEY.

Kent county, Maryland, June 5, 1792. * 8w.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a ſaddle, better than half worn, with a blue ſweat cloth. Likewiſe, a new ſilver Watch, maker's name Blake, with a middling long chain, and a large ſeal: The man who is ſuſpected is a middle ſized well ſet man, ſuppoſed to be between 25 and 30 years of age, dark complexion, ſhort black hair a little curled, had on a white fur hat, bound round the brim with ſilk ribbon of a ſtill lighter ſhade: had on a light coloured coating ſurtout,, a blue or bottle green coat, with large white buttons, three on each cuff, jean breeches, pale blue ſtockings, a very good pair of black grain ſhoes, and large oval buckles with falſe ſtraps; his ſhirt ruffled at the boſom. Was likewiſe ſtolen, a black Horſe, about 14 years old, the hind feet white, the off eye wall'd, with a bald face, trots and paces. Whoever apprehends the ſaid theif, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owners receive their property again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Dollars for the goods and horſe, paid by

ANDREW KASTNER,
May 15. * ROBERT IREDELL.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN, named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of fuſtian breeches. a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings, and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY, named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixt cloth, fulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris Town, April 17 1792.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Jolly Poſt, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 10th of this inſtant, a black MARE, one hind foot white, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about twelve years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. BENJAMIN SAMSON.

May 26th, 1792. *

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commiſſioners appointed to divide a tract of land between the deviſees of John Nicholſon, Eſq; deceaſed, and William Tyler; and alſo a tract of land which was the property of Abel Nicholſon, while he lived, who died without iſſue, (which tract of land was by the aforeſaid John Nicholſon deviſed to his daughters, ſituate in the townſhip of Alloway's creek, in the county of Salem) will meet at the houſe of Edward Siddons, inn-keeper, in the town of Salem, on Second-day, the ſixteenth of the Seventh month next, and proceed to allot, by ballot, their ſeveral and reſpective ſhares. Given under our hands this 24th day of the Fifth month, 1792.

ELNATHAN DAVIS,
MARK MILLER, and } Commiſſioners.
‡ JOHN REDMAN.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on the 12th day of May, 1791, a certain John Peter Nagel villainouſly murdered William Lein, of Saliſbury townſhip, Northampton county, and afterwards made his eſcape; therefore all perſons are earneſtly requeſted to uſe their beſt endeavours to bring to juſtice the baſe violator of the laws. The ſaid John Peter Nagel is a turner by trade, about five feet eight inches high, of a brown complexion, and has black curled hair; he can play on almoſt every muſical inſtrument, and can ſpeak the Engliſh and German languages. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid villain in any gaol in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

Saliſbury townſhip, Northampton county, May 29, 1792. ¶ MAGDALEN LEIN.

RAN AWAY laſt Sunday, the 29th inſtant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday laſt. He is very artful and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

Philadelphia, Reading and Harriſburgh Stages.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he intends erecting ſeveral different Stages on ſprings, to go between the city of Philadelphia and Harriſburg, in the following order, viz.

On Monday the 4th of June next (and every Monday throughout the year) at four o'clock in the morning, one ſtage will ſtart from Reading, and arrive on Tueſday in Philadelphia; from which place another ſtage will ſtart every Wedneſday and Friday mornings, for Reading and Harriſburgh.

A ſtage will continue to leave Harriſburgh every Monday morning, and arrive on the Thurſday following in Philadelphia.

The ſtage that leaves the city of Philadelphia on Wedneſday, will arrive in Harriſburgh on the Saturday following.

The ſubſcriber will ſpare no pains to give general ſatisfaction.

The public's obliged humble ſervant,
May 28. WILLIAM COLEMAN.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

Paxon and Richardſon,

No. 10, South Third-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

HAVE for ſale, wholeſale and retail, on reaſonable terms, for caſh, or the uſual credit, a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery, and Braſs-wares; among which are, houſe and cabinet furniture; tradeſmens tools of moſt kinds; pewter aſſorted; braſs and iron wire; braſs kettles, baled and unbaled; Engliſh and American glue; frying pans, ſpades and ſhovels; iron caſtings, ſhot and barr lead; Whitechapel needles; buckles, buttons and ſleeve links; and a variety of other ſmall wares. 6w

Alſo oil, painters colours, window glaſs of various ſizes, &c.

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in ſmall kegs, ſuperior to drawn nails, for lathing, ſhort ſhingling, and nailing hoops on caſks, and at leaſt thirty-five per cent cheaper, to be ſold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front-ſtreet, No. 59; where alſo are to be ſold, as uſual, a complete aſſortment of the beſt Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, fuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, on the ſeventh inſtant, a light ſorrel MARE, about fourteen hands and a half high, has a ſwitch tail, paces and trots, ſhod before, and had a bridle on her neck, with the rein tied to her leg. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES MORRIS.

May 21, 1792.

PROPOSALS

For printing by ſubſcription, a New Work, to be entituled, The Young Mill-Wrights and Millers Guide *In four parts—by* OLIVER EVANS.

PART I.

Of Mechanics and Hydraulics.

Chap. 1. Of gravity and elaſticity, as the foundation of all mechanics.

2. Of motion and its general laws.

3. Of the momentum, or force of bodies in motion.

4. Of the motion of falling bodies.

5. Of the motion of bodies deſcending on inclined planes, and curved ſurfaces.

6. Of the motion of projectiles.

7. Of the circular motion and central forces.

8. Of the centre of magnitude, motion and gravity.

9. Of the different mechanical powers.

10. Of Friction

11. Of the greateſt effect poſſible of any machine.

12. Of hydraulics, ſhewing the laws of ſpouting fluids, their weights, velocity and powers, under different heads.

Mechanics and Hydraulics will be treated on only ſo far as is neceſſary for the better underſtanding of the principles and powers of water mills.

PART II.

The young Mill Wright's Guide------To contain,

Chap. 1. Rules and directions for computing the power of the mill on the mill ſtone, from any given power of the water on the water wheel: and the velocity of the ſtone from any given velocity of the water wheel.

2. Rules for finding the velocity of the water under any given head, and its power for any ſize of gate, with a table calculated for the ſame, from 1 to 25 feet.

3. Rules for proportioning the motion of the water-wheel to ſuit the velocity of the water, and the motion and ſize of the ſtone to ſuit the power of the water, ſo as to do the greateſt work poſſible with ſaid power.---With tables ready calculated, ſhewing the ſize of the water-wheel, and number of cogs and rounds in each wheel, to give the right motion to ſuit the ſize of the mill-ſtone and velocity of the water, under different heads---in both double and ſingle geered mills.

4. Rules and directions for calculating the motion of wheels, and the number of cogs to be put in the wheels, to produce any motion required.

5. Rules for finding the diameter of the pitchcircle, to ſuit any number of cogs, either with the compaſſes only, or by figures, with a table ready calculated to ſuit any number of cogs from 6 to 72.

6. Of ſtriking the water on the wheel, ſo as to have the greateſt force.

7. Of the wearing of cogs, with directions for making cog-wheels to laſt much longer than they commonly do.

8. Of gudgeons, ſhewing the cauſe of their getting looſe, and remedies therefor, with approved methods of faſtening them in heavy ſhafts.

9. Directions for giving the cogs the right pitch to geer into one another, ſo as to run ſmooth and eaſy.

10. Of the moſt advantageous conſtruction of mills, of one, two, three, or four pair of ſtones.

11. A deſcription of a merchant flour mill in perfection, on the moſt improved plan.

PART III.

The Young Miller's Guide------To contain,

Chap. 1. Obſervations on the principles of grinding, with directions for laying out the furrows in the ſtones, with a right inclination or draught to ſuit the ſize and velocity of the mill-ſtone, ſo as to let no flour eſcape until well ground.

2. Directions for picking, facing, hanging and ſharpening the ſtones, and for grinding to the right fineneſs, ſo as to clean the bran well, and make but little middlings, &c.

3. Of grinding garlicky wheat, and dreſſing ſtones to ſuit the garlick.

4. Of grinding over the middlings, ſtuff, ſhorts, &c. if neceſſary, to make the beſt profit of them.

5. Of the quality of mill-ſtones, to ſuit the quality of the wheat.

6. Of boulting-reels, boulting-cloths, and directions for boulting and inſpecting flour,

7. General directions for keeping the mills, and the buſineſs therein, in good order---The duty of the miller.

PART, IV.------*To contain,*

The whole of Oliver Evans's patent improvements on the art of manufacturing grain into flour---Shewing them fully applied to both merchant and griſt mills, with full directions for building and uſing the whole thereof---This work will require to be illuſtrated with about 50 or 60 figures, which will be neatly engraved. The whole to be printed on good paper, and neatly bound.---The price cannot yet be aſcertained, but ſhall not exceed one dollar and a half to ſubſcribers, but lower if it can be afforded. Subſcribers for twelve copies to have one gratis, and the uſual allowance to Bookſellers---When three hundred copies are ſubſcribed for, the work will be put to the preſe,

This work, if encouraged, may be the means of ſaving much loſt labour in building, and expence in manufacturing; and may open the way for bringing the art of building mills, and manufacturing flour, to great perfection. And as the author will be aſſiſted by ſeveral ingenious millers and mill-wrights, and perſons ſkilled in the different ſciences, applicable to the work, he flatters himſelf, that he will be enabled to offer much uſeful matter on this ſubject, which has hitherto been treated only theoretically.

Subſcriptions will be taken in by moſt of the principal bookſellers and flour factors in the United States; therefore, any Miller inclining to encourage this work, may ſend his name to his flour factor, and the book will be lodged there for him, when compleated..

May 26, 1792 2w

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Williſtown townſhip Cheſter county, on the 11th inſtant, a Bay MARE COLT, ſuppoſed to be three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 23. † DANIEL HOOPES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, a red COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MANN.

May 26, 1792. *

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE ESTATE, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, 9 miles from this city, 1 from the old Lancaſter road, and 2 from the river Schuylkill, containing about 378 acres, of which there are 50 acres of excellent watered meadow in good order, 150 acres of cleared land, and 178 acres of woodland, moſtly large thriving timber. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a convenient ſtone kitchen and waſh-houſe adjoining, with a pump of excellent water, a garden newly paled, and two orchards, a ſpring-houſe, a very convenient ſtable for 20 horſes, a large barn, with cow houſes for 25 cows, and a large cart-houſe, all built of ſtone, a chair-houſe and work-ſhop, a frame waggon-houſe. Alſo five ſmall tenements for the accommodation of the millers, farmers and workmen; a very convenient three ſtory ſtone Merchant-mill with two pair of Burr ſtones in good repair, and ſupplied by a conſtant ſtream; a two ſtory ſtone griſt-mill, with two pair of ſtones in good repair, and has a conſtant run of cuſtom and plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſon; a convenient ſaw-mill, well ſituated and in good order; a ſtone paper-mill, with a frame drying-houſe adjoining, is very forcible and in good repair; a ſmall dwelling-houſe for the Paper-maker near the mill.

In addition to the above there is another mill-ſeat on the premiſes, well ſituated for carrying on any manufactory, which can be ſupplied with a ſmall, conſtant ſtream, upwards of 20 feet head and fall, and without injuring any of the other mills.

The whole is in good repair, and under good fence. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next. For further particulars apply to EDWARD MILNER, on the premiſes, or to

CONYNGHAM, NESBIT and Co.
and JOHN DONNALDSON.

If the above Eſtate ſhould not be Sold, the paper-mill, with a proportion of meadow, paſture land, &c. will be Rented. Alſo, the Merchant-mill, with a dwelling and other accommodations for the Miller. For particulars apply as above.

Philadelphia, Februery 21, 1792. t f.

Miles Macarty, Conveyancer,

In the Borough of Cheſter, and County of Delaware,

HAS opened an office for the purchaſe and ſale of Real Eſtates, upon moderate commiſſions He procures money to be lent upon intereſt, the borrower giving approved ſecurity; and draws Deeds Mortgages, Wills, Powers of Attorney Articles of Agreement and other inſtruments of writing, and ſtates (in legal form) the Accounts of Executors, Adminiſtrators and Guardians, upon ſatisfactory terms.

He has now for ſale, a griſt and ſaw-Mill (ſituated on Cheſter creek, about four miles from Cheſter) with a dwelling houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and about five acres of land appurtenant. Alſo 15 acres of prime woodland, within ſaid borough.

2d March, 1792. * t. b. c. t. f.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday, the 15th of April, from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Philadelphia county, an apprentice Lad, named Breace Vanſandt, by trade a blackſmith, between 19 and 20 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, red hair, thin face, down look, round ſhouldered, flat feet, remarkable long heels, his toes turn in, and walks hobbling; had on, and took with him, a blue cloth coattee, with white metal buttons, an olive-coloured cottonade veſt, thickſet breeches, a round-about jacket and waiſtcoat of grey cloth, a pair of blue woollen trowſers, two pair of ſtockings, one pair light worſted, and a half worn caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

April 20, 1792. ‡ 6w. ROBERT WORRELL.

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Church-town, in the county of Lancaſter, on the 21ſt inſtant, by an unknown perſon, a bright bay HORSE, ſeven years old, having a ſtar and ſnip, and three white feet, with a ſaddle and bridle, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as the man offered to ſell the horſe very low, and on being told he muſt have ſtolen him, he got afraid of being taken up, and ſlipped off. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold on the firſt of June, for his charges.

April 28, 1792. * JOHN HUSTON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1792.] [NUMBER 3241.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1792.

BIRMINGHAM, April 16.

ON Friday afternoon laſt, the people of Bromſgrove were alarmed and diſtreſſed beyond deſcription by one of the moſt violent inundations ever known. Between three and four o'clock, during a ſtorm, accompanied with loud and continued claps of thunder, and the moſt vivid lighning, a water-ſpout fell upon that part of the Lickey, which is neareſt the town.

The pouring down of the cataract was heard to a great diſtance, and the body of water taking a direction towards Bromſgrove, ſoon ſwept away every thing before it, laid down the hedges, waſhed quantities of grain from barns and malt-houſes, deſtroyed tan-yards, and ſo ſtrong was the current that it floated through the town a waggon loaded with ſkins. The inhabitants of the place had no time to take the neceſſary precautions; almoſt in an inſtant, the cellars and under-kitchens were filled to the top.

In a few minutes the water entered at the parlour windows, covered the counters of ſhops, and in the principal ſtreets it roſe and continued upwards of five feet perpendicular from the pavement. The horſes in ſome of the inn ſtables ſtood up to their tails in water; pigs waſhed from their ſtyes were ſwimming through the paſſages of the houſes ſituated between the brook and the principal ſtreet, down which quantities of furniture, brewing utenſils, and clothing, ſhop articles, grain, garden pails, gates, wheel-barrows, pigs, dogs, timber, &c. were carried in one maſs by the impetuous torrent.

Many of the inhabitants who happened to be at their neighbours, could not that evening return home. A houſe on the borders of Lickey was thrown down by the force of the waters, though we do not hear any were deſtroyed in Bromſgrove; but the damage ſuſtained by the ſhopkeepers, and particularly the huxters, muſt be very great.

The hedges, and other fences to the fields and gardens on this ſide of the town, were entirely demoliſhed, numbers of ſheep and pigs are drowned, one horſe, and we are ſorry, in addition to the calamity, to ſay, that on Sunday morning ſome young children were miſſing.

This tremendous fall of water happened near the eleven mile ſtone, on the edge of the Lickey: It has beat the ground there, which is chiefly gravel, into ſmall pits. At Bromſgrove, and the upper part of the Lickey, nothing more than a common fall of rain was experienced.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW-STREET, LONDON, April 23.

Before Sir Sampſon Wright.

Yeſterday Captain John Kimber, late commander of the Recovery, a veſſel employed in the African Slave Trade, was brought to the office in Bow-ſtreet, by Thomas Carpmeal and John Miller from Briſtol, and was charged with the wilful murder of three female negro ſlaves.

It was to this perſon, Mr. Wilberforce, in the laſt debate on the Slave Trade, attributed ſeveral acts of barbarity, which he ſtated to the houſe.

The evidence in ſupport of the charge was, that of Mr. Thomas Dowlin, late Surgeon of the Recovery, who ſaid, that he failed in her from Briſtol to New Calabar, on the coaſt of Africa, during which time ſhe was commanded by the priſoner; that they arrived in the river of Calabar, in June laſt, ſix Engliſh veſſels were lying there, viz. the Thomas of Briſtol, Capt. Philips, the Annatree of Liverpool, Capt. Lee, the Betſey of Briſtol, Capt. Doyle, the Martha of Liverpool, Capt. Huſon and the Waſp of Briſtol, Capt. Hutchinſon, and a French ſhip. There was little traffic carried on for ſlaves for ſome time, as too high a price was demanded for them. The French veſſel, however, gave what was aſked, and ſoon had her cargo of ſlaves; during the time the French ſhip lay there, the Engliſh Captains agreed not to purchaſe any ſlaves until ſhe ſhould have ſailed, and then to fire on the town of Calabar.

On the 6th of Auguſt (ſome few days after the French ſhip had ſailed) the Engliſh veſſels fired on the town, and continued to cannonade it for two hours; a trader from the town came on board, and begged them to leave off firing, and that the matters in diſpute ſhould be conſidered; the captains agreed to allow the people of the town two hours; when the trader not returning, they again cannonaned the town for two hours longer, and forced the people to comply with their terms (the guns with which they fired were ſix and nine pounders). The witneſs was the next day ſent on ſhore to purchaſe ſlaves, and ſaw one man, who had been killed, and two ſeverely wounded, by the firing, that it was impoſſible they ſhould ſurvive. When they had completed their cargo they ſailed. One of the female ſlaves (a girl between 14 and 15 years of age) at the time ſhe came on board, was affected with a lethargic complaint, and a gonorrhea, for which he adminiſtered her medicines; ſhe did not mend, neither did ſhe grow worſe, but her appetite failed her, and becauſe ſhe did not eat heartily the captain often flogged her with a thong whip. On account of the complaint under which ſhe laboured, the reſt of the female ſlaves would not admit her among them, which affected her ſo much that ſhe fell away, to which the frequent floggings ſhe received greatly contributed. About ſix days before her death, the captain ordered a boy to get a tackle, and had it made faſt to the mizen ſtay, and bound the girl up firſt by one hand, then by the other, cauſing the boy to pull her legs; then tied her up by one leg, next by the other; and, in each of theſe poſitions, flogged her ſeverely with his whip; after this puniſhment ſhe went below, and was the next day taken with ſtrong convulſions, and on the fourth expired. He added, that the frequent flogging, he believed, to be the cauſe of her death.

Another female ſlave, who was in a delicate ſtate of health, from a diſorder ſhe had in her bowels, but who had nearly recovered, did not eat heartily, on which the captain beat her with a whip very ſeverely for five days ſucceſſively; the morning after he had laſt flogged her, ſhe did not appear upon deck with the reſt of the female ſlaves, and the boy was ſent below for her: the captain, the witneſs, and Mr. Devereoux, were ſtanding round the hatchway when the woman came to the foot of the ladder, and on ſeeing the captain with a whip in his hand, ſhe fell on her knees and expired! The captain, on being informed ſhe was dead, replied, "Well then, throw her overboard." The opinion of the witneſs, as a medical man, is, that the ſlave died in conſequence of the frequent floggings ſhe had received.

A third female ſlave, who was called O'Kiebra (old woman) appeared to be of a ſulky diſpoſition, and would not eat her allowance frequently, on which occaſion the captain often flogged her, and ſometimes with ſuch a degree of ſeverity that the fleſh mortified and fell off in pieces; ſhe ſurvived until they had performed two-thirds of the middle Paſſage, gradually declining in health and ſpirits, and then expired, as the witneſs believes in conſequence of the very ſevere treatment ſhe had received from Capt. Kimber.

The depoſition of Mr. Devereoux, which was taken on oath, was read, and it in every particular, corroborated the teſtimony of Mr. Dowlin.

The priſoner was fully committed to take his trial at the next Admiralty ſeſſions.

KINGSTON, (In Jamaica) April 21.

At no time, ſince the fatal 23d of Auguſt 1791, have the affairs of Hiſpaniola been in a more diſtracted ſtate than they are at the preſent moment. The innumerable factions, into which the people are divided, weaken every effort for the general good, and all is confuſion and diſmay.

In anſwer to a late application, made by the Colonial Aſſembly to M. Blanchelande, to head a body of men in an enterprize againſt the common enemy, he tells them, in a ſtrain of the keeneſt irony, that he is aſtoniſhed at their requeſt, and aſks what new diſorders have ariſen, as their reports to the parent ſtate have uniformly ſpoken of peace and tranquility; and adds, that this is the firſt time he had heard they poſſeſſed a militia, with an intention to combat.

The ſituation of the town of Cape Francois is, by the laſt advices from that quarter, reported to be ſo perilous, that in the dark nights the centinels are ſometimes ſtabbed at their poſts; ſo great is the temerity of the revolters, encouraged without doubt by the diſcord and diſunion which reign among the inhabitants.

By the laſt accounts from St. Marks, in Hiſpaniola, we learn that peace and order were again eſtabliſhed at that place, a number of the moſt turbulent and refractory having been arreſted and thrown into priſon, with the approbation and aſſiſtance of the Chiefs of their party. The exportation of cotton therefore, from that quarter, which had experienced a temporary interruption, is again likely to be renewed.

It is ſaid that, amongſt the people of colour, in the neighbourhood of Port-au-Prince, are a number of white officers, who, being of the ariſtocratic party, became obnoxious to the reſentment of their fellow citizens, and, unable to eſcape from the iſland, thought proper to take refuge among the inſurgents.

May 12. A negro man named Ferror, ſuppoſed to be a native of St. Kitt's, and who declares himſelf to be free, was apprehended in this town a day or two ſince, and committed to the work houſe, where he is now cloſely confined. This fellow is lately from Hiſpaniola, and performed a very active part in the late dreadful outrages in the vicinity of St. Marc.

Extract from the Proces Verbal of the Colonial Aſſembly of the French part of St. Domingo, May 1, 1792.

A deputation from the pariſh of the Mole, who ſignified they were charged with an important miſſion, deſired to be admitted to the aſſembly.

A debate enſued, and the Preſident declared that the majority of the aſſembly were againſt acceding to the requeſt; but the queſtion being re-agitated, it paſſed in the affirmative, and the deputies were admitted and took their ſeats.

The Preſident then read the following letter from M. Blanchelande:

Cape, April 18, 1792.

"To the Commander of the Mole.

"I am informed, Sir, that a conſiderable armament, conſiſting of both ſea and land forces, has arrived at Jamaica; which unleſs ſome hoſtile project is in view, would certainly not have been ſent there. I have not any diſpatches from our miniſter on the ſubject, but, as it is prudent that ſome meaſures ſhould be taken to avoid what might happen, in caſe of an attack on St. Domingo, if ſuch is the intention of the Engliſh, I requeſt that, on the receipt of this letter, you will put the batteries in a ſtate of defence, particularly the one on the top of the Hill Cap a Fou, and make every neceſſary diſpoſition for defence that may be in your power, provious to the receipt of ſuccours.

"In conſequence of this information, I have written to the commanding officers of the regiments of Agenois and Berne, now quartered at Port de Paix, Jean Rabel, &c. directing them to be in readineſs to march with their forces, the moment they ſhould receive advice from you that the Engliſh enemy has appeared in ſight of the Mole.

"You will at the ſame time alſo inform me, by expreſs, of that event, and I will immediately repair to the Mole, and purſue ſuch meaſures as may be requiſite.

"I am deſirous, Sir, to eſtabliſh correſponding ſignals from the Mole to the Cape, and I requeſt you will determine on proper ſituations for that purpoſe.

"I conceive, Sir, there can be no impediments to the placing of ſignals from the Mole to Port du Paix; if there ſhould, you will take care to make yourſelf acquainted with them, and furniſh me with the neceſſary information. You will alſo eſtabliſh a look-out upon the point, that you may have the earlieſt advice in the Mole of the enemy's appearance.

BLANCHELANDE."

Extract of a letter from Aux Cayes, dated 29th April, 1792.

"Our deputies at the Cape inform us, that the governor has expreſſed the moſt ardent deſire to be ſerviceable to this part of the iſland; that he is of opinion troops muſt have arrived at Jamaica, of which he requeſts us to procure him certain intelligence, as he will in that event undertake to procure them for us. We therefore intend, in a few days, to diſpatch an advice boat to obtain certain information; and, in caſe the troops ſhould be actually there, the veſſel will proceed immediately to the Cape.

"Our plain of Aux Cayes is, in great meaſure untouched: with 500 men to cover the country, we ſhall, this year, ſtill be able to make eight millions of pounds of Sugar; the inſurrection is not general, and order would therefore be eaſily reſtored."

May 19. An inhabitant, having occaſion to quit his houſe at a very late hour, a night or two ſince, in ſearch of a doctor, for a child, who was taken ill, beheld, to his great aſtoniſhment, upwards of forty foreign people of colour and negroes, uniformly dreſſed, walking up from the ſea-ſide, where they had juſt, apparently landed. There appears to be no other effectual means of putting a ſtop to this baneful importation, than the compelling every veſſel to undergo a rigid ſearch on her entering the harbour of Port Royal.

It is confidently reported, that a cargo of ſlaves, ſold a few days ſince at Port Maria, averaged 110l. a head. The progreſſive increaſe in the price of ſlaves promiſes to render the interference of the Britiſh Legiſlature unneceſſary.

Extract of a letter from the Cape.

"A Report, which for ſome time paſt has prevailed here, in ſome meaſure ſeems to receive a confirmation from M. Blanchelande's letter to the Commandant of the Mole. The report is that a Monſieur E———, who arrived at the Cape in October laſt, deputed from the A——y of J——a, with extraordinary powers, to aſſure us of further ſuccours if required, was, under the colour of commiſerating our diſtreſſes, and aſcertaining what aſſiſtance might be deemed requiſite, inſtructed to make every obſervation relative to our ſituation, and of what defence we were capable of making in caſe of an attack being meditated againſt us. The intelligence which has lately reached us, of arrival of troops in Jamaica, has cauſed the no very great alarm, as we cannot ſuppoſe our ſituation, in caſe of their taking this iſland, can be worſe than what it is at preſent, diſtracted as we are by different parties, jealous of each other, and every moment under apprehenſions of being burned by the M———s; but ſhould Monſieur E——— ever again make his appearance here, he might perhaps be treated as one come to ſpy the nakedneſs of our land."

May 24. Speculations in produce, ariſing from the ſituation of Hiſpaniola, have not been confined to this iſland. The following paragraph of a letter, from St. Vincents, will prove that our countrymen in the windward iſlands, have kept pace with, if not gone beyond us.

"In conſequence of the utter devaſtation of St. Domingo, there is an enormous price here in ſpeculation for ſugar and cotton—nine dollars, or 74 per cent. on the eventual quality of the former—and as for cotton, it is not to be got. The Liverpool factors, and others, have already, in many inſtances, advanced in caſh to the planters in St. Vincents and Grenada, and the Grenadines, 4 joes, or 8l. ſterling per cent. on the contingent crop, clear of all charges, and under all hazards of quality and care in picking; this is full 20d. ſterling per pound, and the price is riſing. In St. Lucia, on the ſame terms, 13l. currency hath been given, and in Martinique as high as 15l. currency."

Conſiderable changes have taken place in the property of the Dutch Weſt-India colonies, Surinam, Demaraire, Berbices, &c. on account of theſe colonies being placed immediately under government, which has alarmed many proprietors, who chooſe rather to ſell their poſſeſſions, than to cultivate them without knowing how or to whom their productions are to be ſold. The public prints of Holland have been long filled with advertiſements relative to the ſale of plantations.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated March 31.

"The packet from Old Spain arrived here a day or two ſince, and the governor has received by her a particular order from the king, directing that, in the ſpace of one month, he ſhould compel all ſtrangers, particularly Mr. Pelip Allwood, to leave this place. In caſe the governor ſhould not ſhew a diſpoſition to comply with this mandate, the chamber of commerce (or factors to the Cadiz merchants) are directed not to ceaſe remonſtrating till the regulation is adopted in its fulleſt extent."

BOSTON, June 16.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

At the *ſemi annual* meeting of the humane ſociety of this Commonwealth, on Tueſday, the 12th inſt.—a letter from the Preſident of the *National Aſſembly of France*, was communicated by M. de le Tombe, in which the reſpect ſhewn by this ſociety to M. Julien, Jean Du Rutour, in preſenting him with a golden medal, for his ſucceſsful exertion to ſave the lives of Daniel Peirce, and three other men, who were ſhipwrecked near Nantucket ſhoals, was gratefully acknowledged. To this letter a committee was appointed to write an anſwer, which will paſs through the hands of the Hon. Conſul to the Preſident.

Paris, 24th November, 1791.

The National Aſſembly, to whom I have imparted the letter which you directed to me, has given deſerved applauſe to the behaviour of M. du Rutour, and has deſired me to teſtify to him its ſatisfaction thereupon, and to forward to him the honorable medal, which has been decreed for him by the humane ſociety of Maſſachuſetts.

The National Aſſembly at the ſame time directed me to write to you, and to expreſs how ſenſible it was to the earneſt care taken by that ſociety to reward in ſo flattering a manner a French citizen. The happy revolution which has been effected in this empire, will draw more cloſely thoſe ties which had already united the American and French nations: Thus linked together, in ſpite of the diſtance which ſeparates them, they will have but one and the ſame ſpirit, and will be in no competition but in thoſe virtues, which the love of liberty and patriotiſm inſpire. The whole world will be ſolicitous to pay a juſt homage to the benevolent citizens, who, impelled by the generous ardour of rendering themſelves uſeful to their fellow-men, have formed an aſſociation, under the ſublime title of the *Humane Society of Maſſachuſetts*—inſtituted to relieve the unfortunate, and to reward thoſe who imitate its noble intention.

The repreſentatives of the French nation do ſolemnly undertake, in the name of their conſtituents, the ſame engagement, and the whole nation, free hereafter from the yoke which reſtrained its native benevolence, will form one philanthropic ſociety, which will keep up, with that of Maſſachuſetts, a happy intercourſe of virtues and fraternal regard, which no other intereſts will ever be able to interrupt. This is the vote of the National Aſſembly, and you, Sir, are requeſted by them to communicate theſe ſentiments to the Humane Society of Maſſachuſetts.

The Preſident of the National Aſſembly.
(Signed)
GRENOT VAUBLANC.

Publiſhed by order of the Humane Society,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Rec. Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

The preſent ſummer will, unleſs the deaths of the Emperor and the King of Sweden prevent it, preſent the grandeſt ſcene that ever was known in the world. A ſtruggle of all the deſpots of Europe againſt the freedom of France. It will be a ſevere conflict, and although the combination of deſpotiſm ſeems to be very formidable, yet the enthuſiaſm inſpired by liberty, ultimately muſt prevail. [*N. J. Journal.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Barbadoes, to his friend in Baltimore, dated May 24.

"A dreadful fire happened at the Carnage at Grenada, the 16th inſt. by the accident of drawing rum at night, which caught fire and conſumed all the houſes (except two) in the place; the number is computed to be between four and five hundred."

Monday laſt, Captain Stakes' troop of light dragoons moved from Elizabeth-Town, on their route to the weſtern country.

The account publiſhed in ſeveral papers of an attack on the town of Frankfort, in Kentucky, is not true. A gentleman directly from the place, who left it ſince the event is ſaid to have happened, ſays no attack has been made on the town. It was reported at Frankfort, that ſome ſtraggling Indians had killed one man, and ſtole ſome horſes not far from that ſettlement.

Captain Thiſtle, arrived at Beverly, Maſſachuſetts, from Bayonne in France, whence he ſailed on the 27th of April, informs, that war had been daily expected during his ſtay at Bayonne—that there, as well as in every other part of France, they were diligently preparing for it, by training their militia, in which every lad almoſt that could lift a muſket was enrolled—that the people were in high ſpirits, and confident of ſucceſs.

No country under Heaven pays more attention to education than the people of Connecticut; there is not a village or hamlet, however ſmall, but in it you will find a School-houſe and a teacher. Nor is there any country which affords motives equally cogent for the acquiſition of learning. Here the people (with ſome few exceptions) enjoy an equal diſtribution of property, deſtitute of titulary dignity and devoid of anceſtral pride, they ſtart fair for the temple of fame; and the ſon of the humble peaſant may one day find himſelf in the ſeat of the chief magiſtrate of a ſovereign ſtate.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

Captain Joſeph Brandt, the principal warrior chief of the Six Nations of Indians, arrived in this city on Wedneſday evening laſt: it is ſaid his errand is a viſit to a number of his acquaintance reſiding here, and to pay his reſpects to the Preſident of the United States.

On the 14th inſt. Gen. Anthony Wayne reached Pittſburgh. On entering the town, he was ſaluted by a diſcharge of artillery from Fort Fayette.

The National Aſſembly of France have determined to adopt the general principle of the abolition of the ſlave trade; that is, they have reſolved to proceed in exact conformity with other nations in effecting a complete abolition of ſo infamous an abuſe of commerce.

For want of a proper attention in taking the wool from ſheepſkins they are generally ruined, before they are put into the hands of the tanner.—A Connecticut writer recommends the following method: As ſoon as the ſkin is taken from the carcaſe, ſpread it on a horſe or a cow, and in ſix or eight hours the wool will come off better than in any other way. After the wool is off, ſpread the ſkin on a pole, and let it hang in the ſhade, till convenient to ſend it to the tanner.

Letters from the weſtward intimate, that ſeveral accounts of Indian murders, depredations, thefts, &c. that have been publiſhed, are unfounded. What miſchief has been done, in ſome parts, is attributed by many to unprincipled whites, who diſguiſe themſelves like Indians for the purpoſes of robbery and horſe-theft.

From a repreſentation made to the French National Aſſembly on the 9th of April, it appears that the crew of a Dutch ſhip, in paſſing the admiralty iſles in the South Seas, (lat. 4 ſouth, about 2600 leagues weſt of the continent of America) had ſeen a French flag diſplayed from the ſhore, and men in French uniforms on the beach, who were ſuppoſed to be Capt. Peyrouſe and his crew, wrecked ſome time ſince in thoſe ſeas. The weather was ſo tempeſtuous that it was impoſſible to land and take them off.—This information was afterwards given to the commandant at the Iſle of France, who ſent an account of it to the Cape of Good Hope, which reached the Cape before the French veſſels from Europe, who were ſent out in ſearch of this unfortunate commander, had touched there. Their ſearch will of conſequence be immediately directed to the Admiralty iſles.

A veſſel arrived here on Wedneſday laſt from Havre de Grace, in 51 days. At the time ſhe ſailed from Havre de Grace it was currently reported, and generally believed there, that the French troops had attacked and taken Oſtend.

The following comparative ſtatement is made in a late French paper of the forces of the Emigrants out of the kingdom, and the real effective force, determined to ſupport the revolution, within—viz.—On the part of the Emigrants, 40 knights of the holy ghoſt—559 field-officers—one battalion and an half of infantry on the peace eſtabliſhment—*Cavalry*, the life-guards, the company of Auvergne, and ſix hundred naval officers on horſe-back—*Artillery*, 2 pieces of 3 inch bore—3 ditto of 3 and an half inches bore; no horſe, the whole artillery conveyed and managed by noblemen.—*Proviſions*, daily bread; *Camp equipage*, the canopy of heaven; *Finances*, the credit of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, preſents from the Swediſh diet; contingent of the king of Sardinia; pious legacy of Leopold; alms of the king of Spain, ſavings of the cardinal de Rohan.—On the part of the nation, France can boaſt, 1ſt, No knights of the holy ghoſt; one hundred and fifty field officers; 400 battalions of Infantry upon the war eſtabliſhment, 220 battalions of Cavalry; *Artillery*, 10,000 men, 2 battering trains, 3 field equipages, 8000 horſe; *Proviſions*, 500,000 ſacks of grain, enough to ſerve 250,000 men for one year; forage for 60,000 horſes for ſix months; 6000 horſe for the tranſportation of proviſion; tents for 250,000 men—*Finances*, 2,300,000,000 in national domains, and 70,000,000 in ſpecie in the public Treaſury.

Some have expreſſed their admiration at the very conſiderable deſertion of officers from the French marine, in favor of the Emigrants. Such ſhould recollect that naval officers are always deſpotic; and becauſe they are convinced *republican* government would not be practicable on ſhipboard, they very *rationally* conclude, that neither will it anſwer on terra-firma; and limited monarchial government is, with theſe deep reaſoners, involved in the ſame predicament.

Judge Powell, of Canada, is now priſoner at Quebec, on a charge of high treaſon: letters, it is ſaid, having been detected, written in his name and hand, giving information to his friends in the United States, how Detroit may be eaſily carried.

A writer in the Boſton *Independent Chronicle*, after a number of ſenſible obſervations on the preſent Indian war, takes occaſion to make the following remark:—"We have indeed ſent miſſionaries to the Indians, to teach them religion; and willing enough are we that they ſhould be *ſaints*, and go to heaven, that they may be out of the way of troubling us, good folks, *here upon earth*---Their having towns, or a ſtate by themſelves, and being in connection with us in civil affairs, we cannot allow.---Our conduct has concluded this to be very improper. In fact, *ſome* have freely given their opinions that not only their country, but the world itſelf, is not large enough to hold Indians and white people too; unleſs Indians can live under the north pole, where it is winter all the year."

After ſome farther animadverſions, he goes on as follows:---"If we wiſh to have peace with the Indians, under the conſideration of their being *men*, we muſt go a different way to work with them, from what we have hitherto gone. Our buſineſs, in a national view, is, not to convert them to religion, but to civil life. Let them have good religious inſtruction, and welcome; but national power is a civil thing, and can only ſecure, or impart, civil bleſſings to mankind. Civilization being a national object, is no more than a temporal matter; for although the light of moral and rational truth is neceſſary to the reformation of a barbarous people; yet, as a people, they are reformed in no other view than being brought to underſtand their natural rights."

The St. Domingo papers, to the 26th of May, are moſtly filled with the minutes of the proceedings of the Colonial Aſſembly, and other local matters of rather an unimportant nature. The following ſelections, however, may be worth attention.

Cape Francois, May 22—26——Some deſtructive fatality appears to purſue this colony to its utter deſtruction. While we live, or rather while we expire under the ſword of our aſſaſſins, inſtead of uniting to ward off the blow that is threatened by our enemies, we tamely conſent to become their victims, merely for the pleaſure of ſeeing each other deſtroyed. The enemy, it is well known, have taken an oath to each other, to deſtroy the white population of the iſland; ſo that we are in fact executing upon ourſelves this execrable proſcription. It is uſeleſs to diſſemble any longer—things have come to a criſis, and our perfidious enemies are only waiting a junction of forces, and ſome further information, to effect our ruin: while nearly one half of our brethern are either murdered, or wholly exhauſted by the fatigues of this abominable warfare, or the diſeaſes that attend it——Should we continue longer in our lethargy, what a ſpectacle ſhall we exhibit to the world—how incredible will our conduct appear.—It is high time to emerge from our ſlumbers, and bring ourſelves to believe that we have no reſcource but in ourſelves, by uniting hearts, minds, and means, to march out againſt our enemies, conquer them and puniſh them—we are ſtill a formidable force againſt an army of cowardly aſſaſſins, if only a union of hearts and courage are our concomitants—let us recollect that a ſingle glance from a man of reſolution is death to a coward.—Let us keep a ſteady eye upon the band of African robbers, and they will be either extirpated or ſcattered—their legions will fly before us, and the ſword of the law ſhall devour thoſe that eſcape that of war.—Then, and not till then, will happineſs return to St. Domingo, and peace and proſperity will reviſit our ſhores—but if we continue in petty quarrels with each other, lurking in our houſes and leaving the open country to the enemy, we ſhall be loſt, and we ſhall deſerve to be loſt—what part will then be left to be acted by the truly brave and truly patriotic? what, but to imitate the conduct of Ceſar, who, in ſimilar circumſtances, covered his head with his mantle, and bade his enemies ſtrike!---One main reaſon of the inactivity ſo obſervable at the Cape, is, the expectation of the troops that have been ſo long promiſed---this expectation for a time was excuſable, and the arrival of a powerful army ſeemed to be the moment for making a ſucceſsful attack---but now, when we find ourſelves ſo baſely deceived, we ſhould only take counſel from deſpair---we muſt, in ſhort, conquer or die---but if our union is firm, and our plans judiciouſly laid, we ſhall not ſink under our enemies, we ſhall conquer and redeem the country.

A committee of the Colonial Aſſembly, about the middle of May reported a plan of a conſtitution for the colony. The papers received do not give a copy of it. The Aſſembly have begun to diſcuſs its merits; but their proceedings, owing to the reſtrictions laid on the preſs, do not appear.

Some ſtir has been made in the Aſſembly, to render its operation independent of the National Aſſembly, by repreſenting that it has not the right to repeal the conſtitutional law of the 28th of September, which reſpects the colonies; and that the Colonial Aſſembly, holding its powers as the National Aſſembly does, from the Conſtituting Aſſembly, will acknowledge no other law as their guide in enacting thoſe concerning the internal government of St Domingo, than the Conſtitution law of the 28th of September. It is propoſed to ſubmit to the King, for his approbation, their laws, in the ſame manner as the National Aſſembly. And alſo to draw up an account of the decrees propoſed and enacted by the conſtituting and legiſlative Aſſemblies relative to the colonies, with obſervations to prove, that the want of local knowledge in thoſe bodies, has not a little contributed to blow up the flame of diſcord, and is one of the firſt cauſes of the calamities ſuffered in St. Domingo;---that the National Aſſembly may clearly ſee the propriety of leaving it to the colonies to enact the laws which are to govern them---without which power, the colonies cannot exiſt.

Mr. Favranges, a member of the Colonial Aſſembly, propoſed to aboliſh perſonal ſlavery, and to decree, as eſſential to the exiſtence of ſugar colonies, a ſpecies of ſlavery, binding the ſlave to the ſoil. He alſo propoſed regulations forbidding the uſe of ſlaves for domeſtic ſervices, and to fill their places by hired freemen.---He repreſented, in ſupport of this plan, domeſtic ſlaves as the cauſe of the preſent diſturbances, from the opportunities they had of ſeeing, hearing and learning. He alſo inſiſted on the advantages of encreaſing the population of whites by this means, and thereby oppoſing, with more force, any attempts of the negroes---and on the proſpect of a more careful culture, by reſtoring to the ſugar plantations 1000,000 working negroes. Theſe propoſitions of Mr. Favranges, who appears to be an eloquent and influential member, were ordered to lie on the table, to be taken up after the completion of the conſtitution. The Aſſembly appears unanimouſly of opinion, that ſlavery is ſome ſhape or other, is neceſſary to the very exiſtence of the ſugar colonies.

Addreſſed to the municipality officers at the Cape.

The term, *former government*, is echoed and re-echoed even in our popular aſſemblies. This rather irritates than alarms us. For too long a time the ariſtocratic minority taking the advantage of the ſilence of the majority, has inſulted us with impunity.

We, a number of patriotic citizens, come in the name of the majority, to declare and to ſwear that we will ſooner periſh than return under the yoke of the old colonial government---we will, further, declare that perſon a perjured wretch and a traitor to his country, who ſhall dare to propoſe a recal of this odious mode of government.

We have conſtitutionally demanded the new code of laws from the provincial aſſembly; and of the colonial aſſembly we requeſt a formal and deciſive anſwer to our requiſition, in its full extent---(May 22)

Signed, &c.

Accounts from Cape-Francois are received to the third of June. At that time there was not the leaſt appearance of the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, or of any ſuccour to the white inhabitants, and every day exhibited freſh ſcenes of devaſtation. Twenty families came in the veſſel that brought theſe accounts.

PETER PINDAR.

Peter Pindar has juſt publiſhed a new Poem, entituled the *Remonſtrance*.---The whole is in the happieſt manner, and we can not better prove our criticiſm, than by furniſhing the Reader with the following extract:---

THE MAGPIE AND ROBIN RED BREAST:

A TALE.

A MAGPIE in the ſpirit of romance,
Much like the fam'd Reformers now of France,
Flew from the dwelling of an old Poiſſarde;
Where, ſometimes *in* his cage, and ſometimes *out*,
He juſtified the Revolution rout,
That is, call'd names, and got a ſop for his reward.

Red-hot with Monarch-roaſting coals,
Juſt like his old fiſh-thund'ring dame;
He left the Queen of crabs, and plaice, and ſoles,
To kindle in Old England's realm a flame.

Arriv'd at evening's philoſophic hour,
He reſted on a rural antique tow'r,
Some Baron's caſtle in the days of old;
When furious wars, miſnomer'd civil,
Sent mighty chiefs to ſee the Devil,
Leaving behind, their bodies for rich mould,
That pliable from form to form patroles,
Making freſh houſes for new ſouls.

Perch'd on a wall, he cocks his tail and eye,
And hops like modern beaux in country dances;
Looks dev'liſh knowing with his head awry,
Squinting with connoiſſeurſhip glances.

All on a ſudden, Maggot ſtarts and ſtares,
And wonders, and for ſomewhat *ſtrange* prepares;
But lo, his wonder did not hold him long—
Soft from a buſh below, divinely clear,
A modeſt warble melted on his ear,
A plaintive, ſoothing, ſolitary ſong—

A ſtealing, timid, unpreſuming ſound,
Afraid dim Nature's deep repoſe to wound;
That huſh'd (a death-like pauſe) the rude ſublime,
This was a novelty to Mag indeed,
Who, pulling up his ſpindle-ſhanks with ſpeed,
Dropt from his turret, half-devour'd by time,
A la Francoiſe, upon the ſpray,
Where a lone Red-breaſt pour'd to eve his lay—

Staring the modeſt minſtrel in the face;
Familiar, and with arch grimace,
He conn'd the duſky warbler o'er and o'er,
As though he knew him years before;
And thus began, with ſeeming great civility,
All in the Paris eaſe of volubility:

" What—Bobby! dam'me, is it *you*,
" That thus your pretty phiz to muſick ſcrew.
" So far from hamlet, village, town and city,
" To glad old battlements with dull pſalm ditty?

" S'death! what a pleaſant, lively, merry ſcene!
" Plenty of bats, and owls, and ghoſts, I ween;
" Rare midnight ſcreeches, Bob, between you all;
" Why, what's the name on't, Bobby? Diſmal Hall?
" Come, to be ſerious—curſe this queer old ſpot,
" And let thy owliſh habitation rot!
" Join *me*, and ſoon in riot will we revel;
" I'll teach thee how to curſe, and call folks names,
" And be expert in treaſon, murder, flames,
" And moſt *divinely* play the devil.

" Yes, thou ſhall leave this ſpectred hole,
" And prove thou haſt a bit of ſoul;
" Soon ſhall thou ſee old ſtupid London *dance*;
" There will we ſhine immortal knaves;
" Not ſteal unknown, like cuckoos, to our *graves*,
" But imitate the geniuſes of France.

" Who'd be that monkiſh, cloiſter'd thing, a muſcle?
" Importance only can ariſe from buſtle!
" Tornado, thunder, lightning, tumult, ſtrife;
" Theſe *charm* and add a dignity to life,
" That thou ſhould'ſt chooſe this ſpot, is monſtrous odd;
" Poh, poh! thou can'ſt not like this life, by G——!"

" Sir!" like one thunder-ſtricken, ſtaring wide—
" Can you be ſerious, Sir?" the Robin cried,
" Serious!" rejoined the Magpie, " aye my boy—
" So come, let's play the devil, and enjoy."

" Flames!" quoth the Robin, " and in riot revel,
" Call flames, and curſe, *divinely* play the devil!
" I cannot, for my life, the fun diſcern."
" No! bluſh then, Bob, and follow me and learn."

" Excuſe me, Sir," the modeſt Hermit cried—
" Hell's not the hobby-horſe I wiſh to ride."
" Hell!" laugh'd the Magpie, " hell no longer dread;
" Why, Bob, in France the Devil's lately dead.

" Damnation's vulgar to a Frenchman's hearing,
" The word is only kept alive for ſwearing.
" Againſt futurity they all proteſt;
" And God and Heav'n are grown a ſtanding jeſt.

" Brimſtone and ſin are downright out of faſhion,
" France is quite alter'd—now a *thinking* nation:
" No more of penitential tears and groans!
" Philoſophy has crack'd Religion's bones.

" As for your Saviour of a wicked world,
" Long from his conſequences has *he* been hurl'd;
" They *do* acknowledge *ſuch a man*, d'ye ſee;
" But then they call him ſimple Monſieur Chriſt.

" Bob, for thy ignorance, pray bluſh for ſhame;
" Behold, *thy* Doctor Prieſtly *ſays the ſame.*

" Well! now thou fully art *convinc'd*—let's go."
" What curſed doctrine!" quoth the Robin, " No—

" I won't go—no! thy ſpeeches make me ſhudder."
" *Poor* Robin!" quoth the Magpie, " what a pudder.
" Be damn'd then, Bobby," flying off he rav'd,
" And (quoth the Robin) Sir, may *you* be *ſav'd!*"
This ſaid, the tuneful ſprite renew'd his lay;
A ſweet and farewell hymn to parting day.

In THOMAS PAINE the MAGPIE doth appear,
That I'm POOR ROBIN is not *quite ſo clear.*

Cincinnati of Pennſylvania.

*** The annual Meeting of the Pennſylvania State Society of Cincinnati will be held on the 4th of July next, at the State-houſe. The Members are deſired to meet preciſely at nine o'clock in the morning, at which time and place ſuch Members of the different State's Societies as are in the city will be pleaſed to give their attendance.

The Society will dine at Mr. Oeller's hotel, dinner on the table preciſely at half after three o'clock.

June 21. JOSEPH HOWELL, Secretary.

Wants Employment,

AS Clerk in a ſtore compting-houſe, or any other department, a middle aged man, of reputation, ſobriety and good morals; who can be well recommended, and give ſecurity (if neceſſary) as he was regularly bred in the mercantile line, and bookkeeper in capital houſes of trade in Europe ſeveral years; he would agree to poſt books and ſettle partnerſhip accompts, or tranſact buſineſs, as clerk, on very moderate terms, or would aſſiſt as uſher to an Engliſh grammar or mathematical ſchool. For particulars apply to Mr. John Barry, maſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal free ſchool, between Second and Third, in Union-ſtreet.

N. B. As he has a family he would, upon good terms, become tutor to a few families of note in the country. *

By Iſaac Smith, eſquire, ſecond Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to me by George Dickinſon, of the county of Salem, who claims againſt Joſeph Dickinſon, of the ſame place, two equal undivided parts out of three equal undivided parts, the tenements to be divided into three equal parts, of three meſſuages, of one barn, of one orchard, and of two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, in the county of Salem, I have nominated Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, Eſq; and William Wilſon, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land and tenements, with the appurtenances into three equal ſhares or parts, two of the ſaid parts for the ſaid George Dickinſon, and one of the ſaid parts for the ſaid Joſeph Dickinſon, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to me at the houſe of Henry Drake, innkeeper, in Trenton, on the 22d day of Auguſt next, the ſaid Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, and William Wilſon will then be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid land and tenements, purſuant to an act, entituled " An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint-tenants and tenants in common," paſſed at Perth-Amboy, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

2m. ISAAC SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of November next, with privilege immediately to plough and ſow buckwheat and winter crop,

THAT Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, pleaſantly ſituated in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 114 acres of land, with a good ſtone dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings; there are good meadows well watered with never-failing ſprings, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This place is but ſixteen miles from Philadelphia, and two miles and a half from the Crooked Billet, on a road leading to Byberry, &c.

The payments will be made very eaſy to the purchaſer. For further information apply to JOSEPH DEAN, auctioneer, corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, or to

WILLIAM DEAN.

Moreland, June 23d, 1792. * t.b.c.t.f.

IF any of the legal deſcendants of WILLIAM PRIGG and JOSEPH PRIGG, and MARY their ſiſter, brothers and ſiſter of the late John Prigg, of Sampitt, in the ſtate of South-Carolina, are living, and will apply to the ſubſcriber, on Sampitt, near George-town, in the ſtate aforeſaid, they will hear of ſomething greatly to their advantage. Mr. John Prigg left Pennſylvania in the year 1750 or 1751, and at that time his brother William lived in Maryland, and Joſeph lived at Coventry iron works, belonging to Mrs. Ann Nutt, in Pennſylvania.

THOMAS FENNING.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on the 12th day of May, 1791, a certain John Peter Nagel villainouſly murdered William Lein, of Saliſbury townſhip, Northampton county, and afterwards made his eſcape; therefore all perſons are earneſtly requeſted to uſe their beſt endeavours to bring to juſtice the baſe violator of the laws. The ſaid John Peter Nagel is a turner by trade, about five feet eight inches high, of a brown complexion, and has black curled hair; he can play on almoſt every muſical inſtrument, and can ſpeak the Engliſh and German languages. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid villain in any gaol in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

Saliſbury townſhip, Northampton county, May 29, 1792. MAGDALEN LEIN.

¶

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, on the ſeventh inſtant, a light ſorrel MARE, about fourteen hands and a half high, has a ſwitch tail, paces and trots, ſhod before, and had a bridle on her neck, with the rein tied to her leg. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES MORRIS.

May 21, 1792.

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled " An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and of defraying the expences of government," adequate proviſion is made for paying, redeeming, and diſcharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates reſpectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to ſay---

1. All the certificates iſſued by this ſtate, upon which an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any exiſting laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the deferred ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or ſilver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred ſtock, on which ſuch additional ſix per cent. certificates were reſpectively granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

3. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the three per cent. ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at ſuch rate as the ſame may be purchaſed; provided the ſame does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or ſilver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. ſtock, on which ſuch additional three per cent. certificates were, reſpectively, granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the intereſt due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of ſuch bills, and taf the intereſt due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, it is further provided, that, if Congreſs ſhallo on or before the 1ſt day of July next, renew and again open the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors or ſhall, in any other manner and upon any other terms, provide for the aſſumption of the non-ſubſcribed debts owing to ſuch ſtate creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription ſo renewed, or entitled to the benefit of ſuch other proviſion, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid certificate or certificates from the ſtate treaſurer; upon this condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do ſubſcribe to the loan ſo renewed, or acquieſce inthe terms of ſuch other proviſions, and thereupon, on or before the firſt day of July next transfer to the State Treaſurer, foa the uſe of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they ſhall receive from the United States, in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription, or all and ſingular the intereſts ane benefits to be derived from ſuch other proviſion, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congreſs, in and by an Act, entituled " An act ſupplementary to the act for making proviſion for the debt of the United States," paſſed on the eighth day of May inſtant, has renewed and again opened, the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the State creditors, declaring, " That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the reſpective ſtates, which hath not been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the terms propoſed in the act, entituled an Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, ſhall be enlarged on the ſame terms, as in and by the ſaid Act is provided, until the firſt day of March, 1793, incluſively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is made as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depoſiting with the Regiſter General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is alſo made as aforeſaid in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled, upon depoſiting with the State Treaſurer, his, her, or their reſpective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof reſpectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, the holder or holders, of any certificate, or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription to the ſaid loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors, and renewed as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited act of Congreſs, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid laſt mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the ſtate Treaſurer; upon the condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do reſpectively ſubſcribe to the ſaid loan ſo renewed, and thereupon on or before the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, transfer to the ſtate Treaſurer, for the uſe of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they ſhall receive from the United States in conſequenoe of ſuch ſubſcription,

And Notice is hereby alſo given, that from and after the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, all intereſt, and all right and claim to intereſt, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will ceaſe and determine, and be thenceforth extinguiſhed, And the holder and holders of the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who ſhall neglect to apply as aforeſaid, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of having the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforeſaid, will forfeit and loſe all the benefit and advantage of the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, unleſs ſuch holder, or holders, ſhill, on or before the firſt day of January next, enter the ſame in a book for that purpoſe to he kept by the Treaſurer; in which laſt mentioned caſe, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, ſo entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries reſpectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever diſcharged, in the ſame manner, at the like rates, and upon the ſame conditions, as if applieation had been regularly made in purſuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the ſtate debts wil be ready at the treaſury before the expiration of the term preſcribed by the legiſlature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the ſtate debt, who ſhall be deſirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Regiſter General, on or after the 1ſt day of July next.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, fuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, formerly of New-town, in the county of Bucks, ſhop-keeper, that have diſcharged him, agreeable to the conditions mentioned in a deed of truſt from John Sykes to Abel James and others, are requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts before the 15th day of Auguſt next to the ſubſcribers Thoſe who neglect will be excluded a dividend of monie. in the hands of JOSEPH HILLBORN.

June 15th, 1792.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ELIJAH ETTING, late of York-town, are requeſted to produce their accounts or demands, within three months from the date hereof, unto Caleb Foulke or William Wister, merchants, in Philadelphia, in order to adjuſt a dividend of monies remaining in the hands of the aſſignees of the ſaid Elijah Etting's eſtate. Such perſons as neglect to produce their demands within the time aforeſaid, will be excluded from the benefit of the monies now ready to divide amongſt the creditors of the ſaid Elijah Etting.

BENJAMIN SWETT,
acting Truſtee to the eſtate of Hubley and Graff, aſſignees.

Phil. 6th Mo. 18, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation or tract of land, containing 530 acres, or thereabouts. ſituate in Franklin county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſeven miles from Chamberſburg, and four miles from Green Caſtle. The great road from Chamberſburg to Green Caſtle, Hager's-Town and Wincheſter, runs through it. About 140 acres are cleared, amongſt which are ſome excellent meadow, and more can be made. The ſoil is of good quality, and well watered, and the uncleared land is exceedingly well timbered. This tract of land being the property of ADAM HOOPS, now employed in ſurveying in the Geneſee country; application for the terms of ſale may be made to him, in Ontario county, ſtate of New-York, or to ROBERT MORRIS, in the city of Philadelphia.

June 19, 1792.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday, the 17th of June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Spruce-ſtreet, No. 172, Philadelphia, a German Servant Man, named FREDERICK KABELMACHER, a joiner by trade, between 26 and 27 years of age, about five feet four or five inches high, well ſet, and ſtoops a little in his walking, has a pale and down-look countenance, and dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat and jacket, with yellow buttons, corduroy breeches, white cotton ſtockings, good ſhoes, with white metal buckles, and a round caſtor hat almoſt new. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS, if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that he may be had again, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL MILLER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant man, named Jacob Stier, a butcher by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has dark brown hair, full face, dark eyes, ſpeaks very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, a new blue cloth coat, with large yellow buttons, new fuſtian jacket and breeches, with ſmall metal buttons, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, new ſhoes with large buckles, and a new round wool hat bound. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES BOUMAN.

WAS committed a few days ago, to this gaol, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf Harkey: he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a ſlim make, and ſays he is about 43 years of age, and belongs to one Parry Leatherbery, Eſq; Attorney at Law, at New Town Cheſter, Maryland. His maſter is requeſted to ſend and take him away, paying coſts, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged according to law.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, June 14. 1792. §

WHEREAS my wife Mildred having eloped from my bed and board, without juſt cauſe, and being apprehenſive ſhe will run me in debt, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date. JESSE MENDENHALL.

Weſt-Cheſter, March 27, 1792. ‡ 39

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, a black Horſe, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar, in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

June 9. ‡ WILLIAM ENGARD.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, on Marſhall's road, five miles from Philadelphia, on the 11th May, a ſmall brindled COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold to pay her keeping.

June 9. EDWARD HALEY.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on the Lancaſter road, in Eaſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 6th of June inſtant, a dark grey HORSE, five years old, a natural trotter, full fifteen hands and an half high, he has two ſcars on his near ſhoulder, occaſioned by the cut of a ſcythe or knife when a colt, but not eaſily ſeen unleſs examined, no brand, his head and face darker than his body, has never been docked, though his tail not much longer than common, the hair having been pulled out he might paſs for being docked unleſs examined, his mane inclines to part, and has ſomething of a hollow in his face below the eyes. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

† BENJAMIN BROWN.

Said thief has left a ſmall bay Horſe, with ſome white hairs in his tail, in the ſaid paſture, which it is likely has been ſtolen. The owner is deſired to come, prove property and take him away.

June 7 1792.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the tenth of April laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named Henry Youngken, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a well ſet fellow, fair ſkin, dark brown hair, and about 19 years of age: had on when he went away, a blue coat, black velvet breeches, ſpotted velvet jacket, and fine hat, by trade a tanner and currier. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol of this county, that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward.

DANIEL FULMER.

Bucks county, Haycock townſhip, May 19, 1792. *

THE general communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons, in New-Jerſey, will be held, agreeably to adjournment, at Trenton, on Tueſday, the third day of July next, of which the ſeveral lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will pleaſe to take notice. MASKEL EWING, Grand Secretary.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of James Mathews, deceaſed, will be ſold at private ſale, all the real eſtate of ſaid Mathews, in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, viz. the following plantation, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres of upland and meadow, on which is a good ſquare log houſe and barn, an exceeding good apple orchard of ſeven acres, about fifty acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered with ſhip timber and hickory; there is a landing on the premiſes, on Oldman's creek; alſo about twelve and a half acres of upland, and three and a half acres of meadow, on Raccoon creek, ſubject to an improving leaſe; likewiſe ſix acres of meadow on Raccoon creek. For terms apply to Gideon Dinney, near the premiſes, who is our attorney in fact.

JOHN CAMPBELL, and
June 8, 1792. *6w DANIEL MORRISON.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, on the night of the ſixth of June inſtant, out of the paſture of Jacob Comely, inn-keeper, at Smithfield, a dark brown Gelding, three years old this graſs, about fourteen hands and three inches high, ſlim built, a natural trotter, has been lately broke to the ſaddle, but is gentle tempered, has a ſtar on his forehead, he is ſomething more than half Engliſh blood. Any perſon that can give any intelligence of ſaid horſe to ſaid Comely; or to the ſubſcriber, in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, if taken in the neighbourhood, if out of the ſtate, EIGHT DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS ROSS.

N. B. The colt above deſcribed is thin of fleſh, and has a remarkable habit of curbing in his head when rode a few miles with a tight rein, was ſhod before, and the ſhoes half worn. *

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE gaol, on the night of the ninth inſtant, four convicts, viz. JOSEPH SMITH, JACOB KOGH, MOSES COX and SIMON SHLORP. The above named Joſeph Smith is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, thin viſage, black hair half grown, ſomewhat conſumptive, a native of Ireland. Jacob Kogh is about twenty-three years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a clumſy make and ſandy complexion, an American born. Moſes Cox is about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlim made, ſandy hair and complexion, with grey eyes and a down look, an American born. Simon Shlorp is about five feet five inches high, about fifty years of age, a native of Germany.

Whoever takes up the above named convicts, and ſecures them in the gaol of this county, or any within this ſtate, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Dollars for each or either of them. HENRY ROOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, May 11th, 1792.

SAMUEL HOWELL,

No. 54, *Cheſnut-ſtreet,*

HAS juſt imported in the Sampſon, from China, and now landing, freſh Bohea, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin, and Souchong Teas, and Nankeens, which he will ſell on low terms, for caſh, or ſhort credit. May 29 1792.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a ſaddle, better than half worn, with a blue ſweat cloth. Likewiſe, a new ſilver Watch, maker's name Blake, with a middling long chain, and a large ſeal: The man who is ſuſpected is a middle ſized well ſet man, ſuppoſed to be between 25 and 30 years of age, dark complexion, ſhort black hair a little curled, had on a white fur hat, bound round the brim with ſilk ribbon of a ſtill lighter ſhade: had on a light coloured coating ſurtout,, a blue or bottle green coat, with large white buttons, three on each cuff, jean breeches, pale blue ſtockings, a very good pair of black grain ſhoes, and large oval buckles with falſe ſtraps; his ſhirt ruffled at the boſom. Was likewiſe ſtolen, a black Horſe, about 14 years old, the hind feet white, the off eye wall'd, with a bald face, trots and paces. Whoever apprehends the ſaid theif, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owners receive their property again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Dollars for the goods and horſe, paid by

ANDREW KASTNER,
May 15. * ROBERT IREDELL.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commiſſioners appointed to divide a tract of land between the deviſees of John Nicholſon, Eſq; deceaſed, and William Tyler; and alſo a tract of land which was the property of Abel Nicholſon, while he lived, who died without iſſue, (which tract of land was by the aforeſaid John Nicholſon deviſed to his daughters, ſituate in the townſhip of Alloway's creek, in the county of Salem) will meet at the houſe of Edward Siddons, inn-keeper, in the town of Salem, on Second-day, the ſixteenth of the Seventh month next, and proceed to allot, by ballot, their ſeveral and reſpective ſhares. Given under our hands this 24th day of the Fifth month, 1792.

ELNATHAN DAVIS,
MARK MILLER, and } Commiſſioners.
‡ JOHN REDMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, at the meeting of the next General Aſſembly, held at the city of Annapolis, to petition for a diſcharge of my debts, which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAH RILEY.

Kent county, Maryland, June 5, 1792. * 8w.

April 21, 1792.

Birdſborough Eſtate.

THE ſubſcriber intending to cloſe his concerns in the iron buſineſs in the courſe of the preſent year, propoſes to diſpoſe of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, ſcarcely needs a deſcription; but as ſome account may be neceſſary to thoſe, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron buſineſs on this eſtate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſpring and ſmoak houſes, two large ſtone barns, a convenient ſtable near the manſion: a well-built new griſt mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country ſtones: a large and commodious houſe for the miller, with a ſtore adjoining: one *large forge* with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one ſmaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements neceſſary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy ſtone dwelling houſe for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a ſpring houſe, carpenter and ſmith's ſhops, with a ſufficient number of comfortable ſtone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good ſaw mill, with tools neceſſary for working it. All the above deſcribed buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are alſo on this tract, two good farm houſes, at preſent in the tenure of two induſtrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at preſent occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new ſtone dwelling houſe and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good ſpring houſe: alſo a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſtable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence: at preſent occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at preſent occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm houſe and good ſtone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A ſmall tract of 40 acres, at a ſmall diſtance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An iſland of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the manſion houſe, where there is an excellent ſhad fiſhery.

All the farms are in a high ſtate of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large ſummer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, ſufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for ſale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are ſeveral furnaces within a few miles of the premiſes, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages theſe works will reap from the propoſed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the preſent ſtate of the river, there is a conſiderable ſaving made by water carriage in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fiſher and Hilary Baker, eſquires, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN, named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of fuſtian breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY, named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixt cloth, fulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Jolly Poſt, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 10th of this inſtant, a black MARE, one hind foot white, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about twelve years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. BENJAMIN SAMSON.

May 26th, 1792. *

RAN AWAY laſt Sunday, the 29th inſtant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named Conrad Rothhass, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday laſt. He is very artful and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named John Christopher Geil, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in ſmall kegs, ſuperior to drawn nails, for lathing, ſhort ſhingling, and nailing hoops on caſks, and at leaſt thirty-five per cent. cheaper, to be ſold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front-ſtreet, No. 59; where alſo are to be ſold, as uſual, a complete aſſortment of the beſt Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

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